

News in brief

Lecturers fight SDP seats

Four university lecturers are among the 12 parliamentary candidates selected by the Social Democratic Party...

Adult funding

The National Institute for Adult Education's latest research monograph, 'The Economics and Organization of Adult and Continuing Education', appeared this week...

On the air

Eight students from eight different countries have begun a two-month course at Brighton Polytechnic in radio journalism...

Extension studies

The London Borough of Richmond will be able to extend its adult education facilities after accepting a development offer to build a new supermarket, offices and car park in the town centre...

Studying part-time

North Staffordshire Polytechnic has launched an associate student scheme as part of its continuing education programme...

Business in Gaelic

The Gaelic College on Skye is to launch a two-year diploma course in Gaelic on finance, law, business organization and management...

Farm sale

Aberdeen University is to sell a 520-acre farm to the North of Scotland College of Agriculture for £2m...

Correction

In THE TIMES of August 6 in the story 'New college closure threat' a misprint in the third paragraph has changed the sense of the second sentence...

Fees waived for stranded Poles

Thirty British universities have agreed to waive fees for Polish students stranded here by the declaration of martial law in Poland...

A relief committee, the Polish Students' Appeal Fund, was set up early last spring on the initiative of Professor Peter Wiles of the London School of Economics...

An early count of stranded students last spring suggested that between 40 and 50 would be at considerable risk if they returned to Poland...

Computer staff to go to arbitration

A fourth pay claim by university workers was referred to arbitration this week in the face of a blank refusal by the vice chancellors to step beyond the 4 per cent cash limit imposed by ministers on salary increases...

It covers 809 computer staff who were due - like other clerical and secretarial staff - for an increase from July 1...

As in earlier negotiations with other university workers, the employers' union rejected the computer staff's request for a 'zero option' and were then offered 4 per cent...

But the vice chancellors have been frustrated in an attempt to limit the consequences of an arbitrated award of more than 4 per cent to technicians which they sought to do by writing into the terms of reference for arbitration an account of their financial plight...

In a two-page document they had sought to set out the constraints on their ability to pay - a move resisted by officials representing the technicians' unions in talks last week with officials of the Advisory, Conciliation and Advisory Service...

In the event the terms of reference were restricted to a brief to examine the technicians' claim and recommend an award backdated to April 1, 1982, the date for renewal of the salaries agreement...

Only manual workers have reached a negotiated settlement and ceiling as a special case from the outset...

Although the arbitration findings for the three outstanding groups will cause difficulties for the vice chancellors, their main fears are reserved for the knock-on effects of the award of academics who make up the greatest proportion of the salaries bill...

land under martial law. Many of them had come to England, on leave of absence from their universities for a year to learn English...

In effect, there are now slightly more than two applicants for every available place, and a team of Polish academics now working in British universities are acting as a clearing house and as advisers to applicants...

Not all students will be able to read their former subject in Britain. Courses in Polish literature, for example, are not available and economics departments look askance at applicants whose knowledge is restricted to Marx...

Polish universities have no bachelor's degree, but offer a five-year course leading direct to a master's degree. The appeal fund advisers have worked out a compromise scheme by which, although most students will begin again from the be-

ginning, those who have completed three or four years work will join second-year courses.

Academics on fund-raising travels

by Paul Flather

Cambridge is dispatching senior academics around the world to help raise funds so that poor foreign students can continue their studies despite full-cost fees...

This is another sign of how universities are becoming more commercial, sending academics on foreign trade missions to "export" teaching reputations and "import" new students...

Mrs Jean Floud, principal of Newnham College and Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer, minister of St Catharine's, Cambridge has already raised more than £1m towards a £2m trust fund target to bring 100 students a year to the university...

A new overseas bursaries committee can make awards of up to £1,000 to overseas postgraduate students accepted for places but unable to meet the full costs...

Adult literacy research planned

by Karen Gold

Plans for a research monograph on adult literacy and basic education are well advanced following a joint proposal from the National Institute for Adult Education and the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit...

The Government has given approval in principle, but details have yet to be agreed by the Department of Education and Science and the two bodies...

All three would probably contribute to the cost of the project, which was suggested by Mr William Shelton, Under-Secretary of State for Education, at ALBSU's conference...

But an alternative proposal, using the NIAE's research team and facilities in Cambridge instead of creating a new one at ALBSU, was favour-

ably received by the department. The project would be sufficiently large to occupy the entire team for three quarters of their time over a year...

Literacy research based on the adult literacy scheme in Nottingham and sponsored by the Social Science Research Council has found that people who cannot read are less isolated and disadvantaged than is popularly thought...

The study, 'Becoming Literate' by Ken Levine, looked at the impact of illiteracy on the careers and daily lives of adults. He interviewed them and a selection of firms in the area to see what level of literacy was required from the workforce...

He found that although illiteracy caused practical difficulties in particular tasks - completing forms, helping children to read - it was not a major social handicap. A small part of the life of each interviewee was not working efficiently and this gave rise to feelings of exasperation...

coming academic year. They will begin an investigation of yeast genetics, with additional work on structural studies of isolated genes...

This will be basic research which enables the companies to become acquainted with the techniques," said Professor Holland...

The capital cost of fitting out the laboratories, in Leicester's new medical sciences block, will be covered by a grant of £183,000 from Science and Engineering Research Council...

The university has been guaranteed £1m over five years to run new laboratories. The money is to come equally from the food company Dalgety-Spillers, Whitebread breweries, engineers John Brown and the tobacco firm Gallahers...

Biotech consortium goes ahead

The Leicester biotechnology consortium is finally under way after several setbacks in the past year. The university has been guaranteed £1m over five years to run new laboratories...

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Top ILEA job goes to former poly building chief



Dr Dennis Strongtharm (above) began work this month as the Inner London Education Authority's new staff inspector for science and technology...

He was formerly the ILEA inspector for construction and civil engineering, and head of the building department at the Polytechnic of Central London...

His main task will be to monitor courses in science, technology and engineering for unemployed young people, and to promote integrated technician and craft courses in schools and colleges...

Resignation reveals dissent at NUS

by David Jobbins

A trustee of the National Union of Students, Labour MP Miss Jo Richardson, has resigned as a result of growing internal discontent at the union's new professional style of management...

Miss Richardson, MP for Barking and a member of the party's national executive, the two other trustees, teachers' leader Mr Fred Jarvis and Mr Bill Murray, were approached by NUS staff who were concerned at two developments...

These were the terms under which NUS was helping its new chief executive, Mr John Garner, to purchase a London house and the impending move of the union's headquarters from Bloomsbury to Holloway Road...

A meeting of trustees to discuss the complaints was arranged with NUS president Mr Neil Stewart and treasurer Mr Alan Watson, but was cancelled at short notice...

Efforts were made to call another, but Miss Richardson was waiting to be notified of the time when she received a telephone call saying it was in progress, and asking why she was not present...

Miss Richardson, who became a trustee in 1978, felt that the trustees should have been consulted earlier about the two issues...



This oil painting by Marina Graham is one of more than 250 works in an exhibition of new art by graduates from London's seven art colleges. The Christie's Inaugural Show at the Great Rooms in King Street St James's, London, runs until September 3.

Trainees learn rural crafts

Training in rural crafts will be pioneered in the Scottish borders this month as part of the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Opportunities Programme...

Twenty-five teenagers will combine work experience with study at the Borders Agricultural College at Duns. The year's training has been designed by the Borders Regional Council education department...

Mr Mick Stuart of the Borders Agricultural College said it would provide a new type of education for the non-academic...

The teenagers will also undertake a community project such as the construction of a forest pathway to reforesting implements for agricultural museums...

Scholarship scheme still short of cash

The National Engineering Scholarship scheme still faces a lack of funds this year. Earlier this summer it announced a further £100,000 was needed from industry by the end of last month to secure the scheme's future...

The scholarship plan was set up in 1978 to give £500 a year to 500 outstanding engineering undergraduates during their stay at university. The original plan was for the eventual cost of £750,000 a year to be shared equally between engineering companies and the Department of Education and Science...

of one teenager for six months' work experience. The young people can opt out of the scheme when they feel they have adequate skills or find a job...

Some who complete the 12 months will pass the first stage of the Scottish Technical Education Council certificate in agriculture...

Mr Mick Stuart of the Borders Agricultural College said it would provide a new type of education for the non-academic...

The employers still have two months to raise the money needed, and interviews with potential contributors and allocation of awards are going ahead in preparation for the new university term...

If too few companies subscribe, it would be difficult for the DES not to step in with extra funds, and deny successful applicants their scholarships at such a late stage. But the scheme's future would be in jeopardy...

Research funds weighed up

by Paul Flather and Jon Turner

Funds for university research could increase at the expense of the research councils' own centres and projects when a new Government working party reports early next year...

The working party, chaired by Mr J. R. S. Morris, head of the oil-drilling company Brown and Root (UK) Ltd, met for the first time last week to study the balance of support given by the five research councils to their own and university research...

The working party was set up following the recent report on the support of university scientific research. The joint committee drawn from the University Grants Committee and the Advisory Board for the Research Councils expressed "dissatisfaction" at the research councils' current balance of spending...

The committee, chaired by Sir Alec Morrison, ABRC chairman, noted that university research was particularly vulnerable to economies whenever research council budgets were cut, even though, it believed, such research was essential. Hundreds of jobs could be at risk if research funds were switched...

The key issue facing the Morrison working party is whether to free extra funds to back hard-pressed researchers in universities, or to maintain specialist research council centres which would be too expensive for any university to run...

The increasing proportion of research council funds going automatically to their own establishments has become a sore point for university researchers in recent years. The Morrison report rev while total funds available research councils rose by cent between 1971/72 and funds for university research creased by just 3 per ce...

RESEARCH COUNCIL SPENDING £m. 1978-79

Table with columns: University Research (1), In-house (2), Government Commissioned, 1971/2, 1978-9, TOTAL. Rows include SSRC, NERC, ARC, MRC, SERC.

TEC reviews its course validation

by Karen Gold

The Technician Education Council has begun a wide-ranging review of its course validation system, often criticised as inflexible, in its bid for involvement in the Government's new Open Tech programme...

Since the Open Tech was mooted, the TEC has argued that its course could be reviewed as part of the new programme...

But both potential course organizers and the Open Tech task group planners have emphasized that new courses would have to be more flexible in content, length and assessment to suit different learning methods...

Now, according to the TEC, the council is looking closely at validation procedures, particularly in re-training and continuing education...

"We have got to be able to be more flexible and speed the process up. At present we are looking at all our validation procedures in detail and with all our work in mind. We would hope to come up with some new ideas at an early date," the council said...

The Open Tech proposals have been fiercely criticized by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education. The programme's contribution to adult education and training needs would be merely marginal, Mr Mick Farley assistant secretary (further education) said...

"The pump-priming approach is hopelessly inadequate and unrealistic given the cuts in local education authority funding and the persistent failure of employers to fund training..."

"The lack of any recommendation relating to student support (other than by employers) is a major weakness... The existing training base - now seriously eroded by the destruction of most industrial training boards - is in need of a far more radical re-appraisal," he added...

Historians attack 'labels'

The labelling of subjects in the humanities and the social sciences as more or less "useful" has been condemned in a letter to the Prime Minister from more than 200 history academics...

The letter says a disturbing feature of the university cuts is the discrimination against certain academic areas, including history. History departments are usually large and so are considered vulner-

able to cuts. A survey of cuts is being carried out by the History at Universities Group, backed by the Association, Bradford, Keele are among universities serious cuts in history. Historians are concerned about early retirements of key teaching areas set pleted.

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Polyversity is trendsetter

by Paul Flather
The new institution created by the merger of the New University of Ulster and Ulster Polytechnic would be radically different from any existing one.

It will have the status of a university. But a draft of the aims and objectives that would make up its charter makes it clear it would have to promote a full range of liberal scientific, technological, professional and commercial education.

The draft has been prepared by the official steering group looking into the merger, chaired by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, and it has been circulated to all interested parties for comment. It sets out to combine the essential elements of the NUU charter with the objectives laid down by the polytechnic's first academic board.

The new body would have a clear duty to promote education "for the benefit of the community at large with particular reference to the needs of Northern Ireland", according to the draft. This goes much further than the existing NUU charter.

At present NUU has to "provide instruction in such branches of learning as the university may think fit whether for the members of the uni-

versity or for others...". The polytechnic aims to "serve the wider community through social service and by sharing educational, recreational and cultural resources".

The draft also makes clear the new "university" would be expected to put far more emphasis on applied teaching and research than is usually expected of universities. Yet it would retain a liberal and arts bent beyond that associated with the technological universities in England.

The draft says the institution would have powers to provide full-time courses leading to degrees, diplomas, and other academic awards "and to professional and other external qualifications including appropriate arrangements for training and experience in industrial, commercial and professional situations".

It would also provide part-time and short courses, a full range of opportunities at sub-degree and higher technician level, research and research training leading to research degrees, facilities for consultancy and related work, opportunities for adults to take courses on and off campus, and cultural facilities for students and the community.

Although the draft breaks new ground, it is being regarded as in-

nocuous, and comments are expected to deal with matters of wording, rather than substance.

"The range of awards and qualifications suggested in the draft again raises the question of the relationship the new body will have with the Council for National Academic Awards, which validates courses in public sector institutions. The Association of Polytechnic Teachers has asked the steering group to look into this in detail.

Both the polytechnic and NUU are still maintaining a hostile stance towards the proposed merger. The polytechnic has still not authorized the attendance of its official representatives on the steering group.

The polytechnic this week reaffirmed its view that the proposed merger should be organized by the senior staff who would have to run the new institution, and not by a specially appointed body. This process, "has not yet begun", it said.

NUU has already appointed two representatives to sit on the steering body, but a row has broken out over the selection of Dr Peter Froggett, vice-chancellor of Queen's University, whom staff feel would have conflict of interest. This is strongly denied by Dr Froggett.

Sixth formers prefer ancient to modern

by David Jobbins

Today's sixthformers are tending to put the new universities of the 1990s at the bottom of their lists of choices according to a survey in the latest Higher Education Review.

Among English universities, Essex, Keele, Surrey and Sussex hardly featured at all in responses to the survey of 3,000 sixthformers at a mix of schools.

By contrast, Oxford and Cambridge topped the list, with Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield also very popular. Institutions in Scotland and Northern Ireland were overall less popular than those in England and Wales, although Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt, St Andrews and Stirling fared reasonably well.

The 3,000 upper sixthformers were questioned about their preferences for institution and choice of subject during 1980 in an effort to produce data to guide the marketing of courses.

They were asked to put their choice of institution and course of study in descending order of preference. Despite the low rate of mention of the four new universities, exceptions are identified in the report for three specific courses - hotel management at Surrey, joint economics at Keele, and continental studies at Sussex.

The most popular course at Oxford was language studies followed equally by English, history and politics, physics and history, then law and then medicine. Science and technology was overwhelmingly the most popular preference at Cambridge. Insuperable difficulties were encountered in including London Uni-

versity and the University of Wales in the results - it was not possible to identify college preferences separately.

Polytechnics seemed to be regarded as a failsafe and the report lists 15 which were given four or fewer votes anywhere in their preferences. Among them are four of the five inner London polytechnics (North London escapes), North East London (one of the largest) and two of the smallest (Preston and Teesside).

According to the findings the top four polytechnics could be rated alongside the 14 English universities of average popularity - Bristol, Leeds, Manchester and Sheffield. A fifth, Huddersfield, also came in this category but the authors of the report, John Saunders and Geoffrey Lancaster are at Huddersfield and decided it should be excluded for sake of objectivity.

Neither did they separate out preferences for institutions of higher education, which generally came lower than the polytechnics. A quite small number said they were going on to further education colleges, mainly for secretarial studies, or to art colleges or military academies.

For the 50 per cent of polytechnics, all the institutions of higher education and the five universities (Brunel was the fifth) they suggest that they either draw their students largely from sources other than sixth forms or make last minute offers to entrants with low A level grades.

"Matching course provision to students' perceived needs" by John Saunders and Geoffrey Lancaster, Higher Education Review, Summer 1982.

Research initiative set to get £250m to combat Japanese

Science Correspondent

The Government is almost certain to approve a radical initiative in advanced computer research later this year, but working out the details is taking longer than expected.

The 12 members of the study group set up under Mr John Alvey of British Telecom last April to respond to the Japanese "fifth generation" computer programme expect the Government of industry to give the go-ahead for a research directorate to manage a £250m investment.

Mr Kenneth Baker, minister for industry and information technology is thought to have backed the study group's call for at least £25m a year of Government funds for the next five years, for both university and industrial basic research, although this has yet to receive Treasury approval.

If the programme goes ahead as planned, this sum will be matched by industrial money.

The new directorate will be as independent as possible, and will coordinate work in university, industry and research council laboratories. The head of the programme should have managing-director style powers to help cut through established bureaucracies.

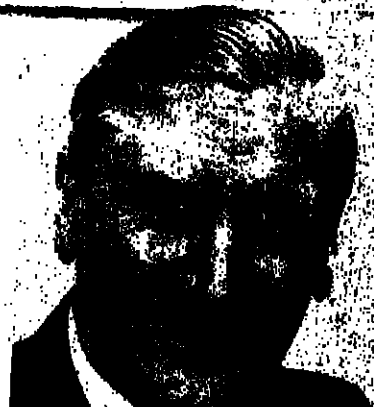
However, drafting the details of this proposal to minimize civil service opposition is proving a slow process, and Mr Alvey's final report, originally expected this month, is now unlikely to reach the minister before well into September.

With so much money potentially at stake, the choice of research directorate and the balance of spending are all likely to prove contentious.

Mr Alvey's colleagues are convinced that the new directorate should have extensive powers of decision, and should promote expansion of research in industry as well as in universities.

They believe a different style of research management is needed to stimulate new developments in the field, and that there is enough good ideas towards their proposal to get the directorate started.

But they are unlikely to specify precisely the shape of the research effort. One member of the commit-



Mr Alvey, leading study group

tee said last week that "it would be silly to map out a programme in detail" from the beginning.

Some outsiders believe this may be a crucial weakness in the final report. Critics of Alvey's approach are likely to keep silent until the new scheme is approved in outline, but some already feel that the British are not taking the Japanese project seriously enough.

The Japanese are spending very large sums on a formidable looking programme of research and development aimed at producing a prototype "thinking machine" by the early 1990s.

Their project, outlined in an eight volume report to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, coordinates work on machine translation, new data processing systems, improved circuit techniques and novel programming languages.

Some members of the Alvey working party are very sceptical about the Japanese workers' prospects of success but other observers are more concerned about the products they might develop.

Some believe, for example, that Britain has already lost the race to develop technologies for very large scale circuit integration (VLSI), and should concentrate on software development, where native English language researchers still have the edge.

However, the Department of Industry believes that Britain must have its own capability for VLSI manufacture, and this is likely to prove decisive.

Teacher training cuts worse than feared

John O'Leary and Patricia Santinelli on the background to the drastic measures proposed

The recent announcement that public sector secondary teacher training was to undergo major surgery, made the list of provisional closures released this week almost inevitable.

However it is unlikely the true extent was envisaged by the worst pessimists. At least five out of the seven named polytechnic departments of education will almost certainly close along with six of the eight colleges on the list. Matlock and Derby Lonsdale have been asked to amalgamate.

Few institutions on the list will be cheered by the prospect of consultation and the possibility of negotiation. Many will see this as a reprieve for a few of the 14 colleges and polytechnics singled out.

Whatever emerges, the decision by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education to allocate only 1,500 secondary BEd places to public sector institutions and 2,650 secondary PGCE places seems to be irrevocable. Any change will mean that institutions already suffering cuts in 1983 will lose even more places.

Sir Keith's decision to retain so few secondary BEd places was made on the grounds that PGCE courses recruit better, and there is need to strengthen individual subjects in schools.

Sir Keith considered it necessary

to reduce the Advisory Committee for the Supply and Education of Teachers' unpublished PGCE target of 2,650 to 3,350 places because he had to allow for changes in primary and secondary teacher training in college and university sectors.

Commenting on his overall decision to cut back secondary training above the amount recommended by ACSET, Sir Keith said: "We believe that supply should follow demand more closely and it would not be right to allow the output of teachers to exceed this, and teacher training in consequence to absorb an unduly large share of the total resources for higher education."

To the very last they refused to face the possibility of closures. In May, when ACSET reported to Sir Keith, it omitted any mention of closures because this seemed gratuitous, though it admitted openly that courses would have to close.

In effect what ACSET has supervised over the last few months, whether by choice, accident or omission, is a paring down of pub-

lic sector secondary teacher training, which will eventually affect its own role.

Against the committee's recommendations, Sir Keith appears to have made sure that the BEd will be located in the public sector. This will eventually benefit the university sector when secondary teacher training expands again.

This means that by 1985 44 per cent of public sector places will be devoted to primary work, with only a quarter in the secondary sector. This is a virtual reversal of the present situation, but the university sector will remain much the same with 29 per cent secondary and three per cent primary.

This was the very thing ACSET has tried to avoid, since earlier this year when DES statistics indicated that the demand for 10,000 newly-trained primary teachers would exceed supply by the end of the decade. At the same time demand for secondary trained teachers would fall to a low of 4,700, not rising again until the mid-1990s.

The committee set about building



up the flexibility to meet these developments. It refused, for example to accept a cut in secondary BEd places to a low of 1,000 which had been suggested in some DES papers. At that time it also refused to see the public sector as the main victim of secondary cuts. The idea of equal misery across the binary divide was very much alive.

However by March the committee was still deep in statistics. The university sector was examining its chances of boosting its primary intake, and the public sector was arguing that the proposal to cut 2,000 BEd places amounted to discrimination. Not surprisingly, the committee failed to report.

When the committee met again in

May, the university sector warpath, it had realized it intake was unlikely to rise. The universities argued proposed combined all primary and secondary work their teacher education de As a result ACSET drew recommending a PGCE slance and instead gave out cut of 20 per cent. This let wide open, for the DES.

Its recommendations were promise, based on a boost numbers which profit the tor. A strong proviso attempt to reduce the seco further would endanger e

By June, however, it be that ACSET's thinking w tiredly matched by the DES series of regional meetin parliament made it clear t tions would close, and that sector's allocations would on strict criteria. The f centres of excellence coi alleviate this.

It implied, too, that the sector, because of its hem tration of PGCE courses, t some DES officials to be form of training, might better from the cuts.

Polys suffer from 'political' decision

The inclusion of seven polytechnics on the Department of Education and Science "hit list", four of which are in the high recruitment bracket, will confirm suspicions that ministers have taken the decision on political grounds and rejected the closure of more smaller colleges to avoid a public outcry.

The majority of the polytechnic education departments selected by the DES were formed in the last two rationalizations. In several cases this meant a loss of identity which departments have struggled to regain.

In the confusion of the last round of mergers, colleges which had amalgamated were often thought to have closed down and this led to a fall in recruitment. But in the past few years polytechnic departments of education have made strenuous efforts to increase their recruitment and some have succeeded.

However this has not convinced the DES, which argues that those selected were weak, heavily concentrated on secondary work, had few students and no primary base.

Huddersfield is one of the lowest recruiters in the collection, with a 1981 intake of only 30. It has been rumoured to be at risk for some time. Teacher education came into the polytechnic through the amalgamation of Huddersfield College of Education in 1974.

Leicester's school of education is the highest recruiter on the "hit list" with a 1981 intake of 158. All teacher education courses are based on the Scraptoft campus, the site of the former Leicester College of Education which merged with the polytechnic in 1976.

North East London is one of the few on the list which did not amalgamate with a college. It offers a postgraduate course aimed solely at the secondary age range, which does include at least physics, one of the protected subjects.

North Staffs, Madeley College of Education, which merged with the polytechnic in 1978, has been fighting for survival in the past year while under threat of closure from the local authority.

North London's department of teaching studies, which had a 1981 intake of 97, was founded 1967 part of the then North Western Polytechnic.

Teesside's department of educational studies, which had a 1981 intake of 33, is based on the site of the former Teesside College of Education which merged with the polytechnic in 1978.

Thames's faculty of education and movement, the former Dartford College of Education, merged with the polytechnic in 1976. It is known for its four year BEd (hons) in PE.

Polytechnic	1981 intake		1983 allocation		1984 allocation		1985 allocation	
	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Birmingham	246	210	215	220				
Brighton	314	345	360	365				
Exeter	218	205	230	245				
Kingston	128	130	145	180				
Leeds	225	255	275	280				
Liverpool	144	140	140	140				
Manchester with Manchester CHE	459	425	450	470				
Middlessex	223	210	235	245				
Newcastle	145	126	140	140				
Oxford	89	115	136	150				
Portsmouth	87	75	90	95				
Sheffield	273	280	285	310				
South Bank	88	85	95	108				
Sunderland	281	240	270	270				
Wolverhampton	137	160	160	160				
Voluntary colleges	1981 intake	1983 allocation	1984 allocation	1985 allocation				
St. Martin's	243	190	210	225				
St. Mary's	180	165	175	175				
St. Paul and St. Mary	192	210	225	230				
Trinity and All Saints	114	160	180	195				
W. London IHE	214	186	215	220				
W. Sussex IHE	171	165	180	185				
Westminster	131	115	135	145				
St Mark & St John	128	110	110	115				
Other maintained establishments	1981 intake	1983 allocation	1984 allocation	1985 allocation				
Avery Hill CHE	251	230	275	290				
Bath CHE	202	205	245	245				
Bradford CHE	140	155	165	165				
Bedford IHE	154	165	185	170				
Bretton Hall CHE	145	145	160	165				
Bunrethe CHE	245	170	175	180				
Charlotte Mason CHE	55	80	105	110				
Chelmer CHE	60	90	250	265				
Crewe Alsager CHE	312	260	280	280				
Edge Hill CHE	258	215	240	260				
Hertfordshire CHE	442	165	190	215				
Hull CHE	111	115	115	120				
Manchester CHE	See Manchester Polytechnic							
Matlock or Derby Lonsdale	131	125	140	155				
None College	88	90	125	130				
N. Filling CHE	121	135	145	160				
Rolls College	162	135	150	165				
W. Midlands CHE	235	170	185	185				
Worcester CHE								

Bristol to sell houses

Bristol University is to sell 26 properties, valued at a total of £750,000, as a result of the new relaxed policy of the University Grants Committee.

The university's council has decided in principle to sell, although decisions about individual properties will be made over a period so as not to depress the market.

Most of the properties are houses, accommodating parts of departments administrative offices, spreading permission for change of use will be sought before sale, to maximize their value. Some would revert to residential accommodation.

The new UGC guidelines, introduced at the end of last year, allow universities to keep the proceeds of sales of property under £100,000. They can also sell more expensive property but the money must be used for similar purposes and in some cases will need prior approval.

In Bristol's case, most of the properties are valued at less than £100,000. The proceeds will go to the university's 1982 appeal fund which is for capital expenditure. None of the money is available for recurrent spending.

The university said that most of the money was likely to go towards the cost of the arts building, the first phase of which has just begun.

It has acquired a row of 11 large Victorian houses which it is to transform into a block of departments and lecture theatres, while preserving the facade of the houses.



Edinburgh's National Museum of Scotland, funded by the Scottish Education Department this week opened the first major exhibition on art and patronage in medieval Scotland. This thirteenth-century ivory chessman is among the exhibits, some of which have not been in time in 400 years from the United States, Europe, and the rest of the United Kingdom. The exhibition will run until September 26.

London hears people's voice

The Greater London Council is to invest in a new adult education programme, specifically directed towards giving Londoners a voice in its industrial plan.

GLC policymakers have designed the programme to involve small local groups - tenants and community groups, women's groups and trades unions - in its plans to create more jobs.

But according to their policy document: "At present the majority of Londoners do not think they have the right or ability to plan their economic environment, that is to put forward with others, proposals which concern not only the future of their own jobs, but which concern the jobs or needs of their locality or workplace."

The GLC's industry and employment committee has granted £38,450 for a six month pilot programme of "economic literacy" to give these groups the tools they need to contribute to planning.

If the programme is successful, it will expand through educational

Cash boost for cancer research

The Cancer Research Campaign is to provide more than £250,000 for a new cancer epidemiology unit at Edinburgh University.

It will give the unit around £50,000 each year for five years, as well as an initial grant of £75,000 for buildings and equipment.

The director of the unit will be Dr L.J. Kinlen, who is at present at Oxford. University's department of community medicine, and general practice.

The unit, which will be housed in Edinburgh's medical school, will help to identify the causes of the high incidence of cancer in Scotland. It is thought that as many as 90 per cent of cancer cases have environmental causes, and death from certain tumours is increasing.

The unit will collaborate with all the Scottish universities and the National Health Service, and will have access to the Edinburgh regional computing centre and the medical computing and statistics unit.

London hears people's voice

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Overseas news

Failed coup means university closure

by David Jobbins

Nairobi University has been closed following the recent attempted coup by the Kenyan airforce against the government of Kenyan president, Arap Moi.

Reports suggest the move came immediately after broadcasts by student leaders, expressing support for the coup, were heard on the rebel-held Voice of Kenya radio station. The government is said to blame university students for much of the looting and ransacking in the hours of uncertainty before the airforce rebels were quashed and order was firmly restored. Many of the 200 people who lost their lives in the fighting are thought to have been students.

The university and the Kenyatta University College, which trains graduate teachers and has also been closed, were the target for government intervention well before the coup.

The selection of lecturers for the two institutions would be taken over by the education ministry, it had officially been announced, while tighter controls were to be imposed on textbooks.

President Moi accused some lecturers at the university of teaching the "politics of subversion through books majoring in violence". And in 1980 the University Staff Union and the Nairobi University Students Organization were banned by the government.

In the three months leading up to the failed coup, seven university lecturers were detained in a marked increase in political. They have been elected as prisoners of conscience by Amnesty International.

One, sociology lecturer Mr George Katana Mwangi, was released the day after his arrest but latest reports say six others remain in custody.

Of four detained without trial under the 1966 Preservation of Public Security Act, three are on the staff of the Kenyatta University College. There is particular concern about Dr Al Amin Mohammed Kassim Muzui, a lecturer in linguistics, who suffers from asthma, high blood pressure and a heart ailment which requires regular medication. He is said to have been ill at the time of his arrest and it is feared that confinement in prison will aggravate his condition.

According to the Committee for the Release of Political Prisoners in Kenya, Dr Edward Oyugi, a lecturer in educational psychology at Kenyatta, was held incommunicado for 33 days before a detention order was signed. Another Kenyatta academic, geography lecturer Mr Kamuje Wachira, was arrested, released and rearrested before being detained without trial.

Mr David Mukari Ng'ang'a, a lecturer at the university's Institute of



Kenyan citizens after the recent coup attempt are forced to lie down and show identify cards. Many who died in the fighting were students.

African Studies, had publicly supported the principal of a multi-party Kenyan state shortly before his detention.

Mr Maina wa Kinyatti, a history lecturer at Kenyatta, and Mr Willy Mungai Mutunga, a lecturer in commercial law at the university, have been accused of possessing seditious publications and refused bail pending trial this week. A journalist arrested on the same charge in the same sweep has already been sentenced to four and a half years in jail.

Ghana gets new paper

A weekly student newspaper *Comba* was launched in Ghana last month. At the ceremony the military government's secretary for information, Mr Austin, explained the regime's attitude to the press. He said it was not against all criticism, provided it was "healthy and constructive". Newspapers, including *Comba*, must promote the interests of the people. Any that failed to do so would be banned, he said.

Mr Austin may have been preaching to the converted. The National Union of Ghanaian Students has given strong support to the regime. It has had its services formally recognized by the ruling Provisional National Defence Council, which has awarded the highest order of state, the "Companion of the Star of Ghana" to the union. However, when he announced the award the PNDSC secretary for youth and sports, Mr Zaya Yebo, observed that attempts were being made by "some enemies of the revolution" to divide the students' ranks and use them against the government.

Perhaps that is why new journal will be run by a team from the Ghana Institute of Journalism and not by students.

Police force students off campus

from Craig Churney

JOHANNESBURG

A protest has erupted at Fort Hare university following a boycott of lectures by students. It is the second bout of unrest this year at South Africa's oldest university for blacks.

Protests against frequent power cuts and "classist" attitudes have led to a "boycott of classes started" this

As in the earlier protest, the rector, Professor J. A. Lamprecht, threatened the boycotters with expulsion. However, this time the boycott continued and on July 29 police marched hundreds of male students off the campus.

At least 1,200 of the 3,000 stu-

dents had left the isolated "bush college" in south-eastern South Africa by August 1, according to Professor Lamprecht. By August 4 most of the students were off campus, some going home, according to the South African students press union.

Many of the students driven away from the campus had no food. The school was suspended from duty by Professor Lamprecht, who threatened any staff who spoke to the press with charges of misconduct.

Professor Lamprecht said Mr Jackson's statement was "a complete fiction", and claimed he had never received complaints from students about hostel conditions through the proper channels. The students,

however, say their complaints were ignored.

In the previous unrest, students reacted violently and boycotted a lecture visit by Mr Lennox Sehe, president of Ciskei, the mini-state declared independent by South Africa last year. Several hundred students left the university after Professor

the Israeli ultimatum on the waters around University and the University of Cape Town. On August 4, first fighting broke out when 1,000 Jewish students marched on a PLO meeting organized by a Wits black students society and black students heckled a pro-Israeli meet-

ing the same day.

American study centre tries to fight off 'spy school' tag

from Uli Schmetzer

BOLOGNA

During the years of student turbulence in Bologna, the American study centre has been accused of being a "spy school" in the eyes of some Italian nationalists.

In those days "the reds" daubed its walls with the slogan "Yankee go home" and the odd stone would shatter a window.

But today the Bologna Center of the Johns Hopkins University, a school for advanced international studies, is sailing in much calmer waters with its motto "to meet the growing challenge of a drastically changing international environment".

In fact outgoing director, Ronald Tiersky, dreams of a renaissance of the centre's golden age (it was founded in 1955); of the days when top professors from Europe and the United States commuted to lecture on modern politics and economics; when Umberto Colombo, now head of Italy's Nuclear Energy Commission, gave lectures; when Giuseppe Benini spoke on African affairs; and Wilhelm Hankel, former director of omics; when Simone Weil lectured on inter-European relations.

"We want to make our programme more sophisticated and professional - to teach our students to understand that politics are also economics, and economics are politics," says Professor Tiersky, formerly associate professor of political science at Amhurst College, USA.

In his two years as director, Professor Tiersky, taking advantage of conscientious effort to build a bridge between the two worlds, has made a "Bologna's communist authorities."

"We are no longer as much an island as we were," he claims. But the Bologna centre continues to be a corner of America in the heart of Italy's "red belt", the stolidly communist Emilia Romagna, and is in the core of a city which has proudly voted for Communist administrations for three decades.

In addition, the centre is just outside the ancient walls of Bologna radicalism, where the autonomist ideological arm of the Red Brigades was entrenched.

The centre has always reflected its location. Under a display counter the studies as: "Eurocommunism and

universal reconciliation" by Pierre Hassner; "Organizational models of southern European Communist parties," Gianfranco Pasquino; "Conflicts in contemporary international politics," by Ronald Tiersky.

But with the red storm now over, the centre's 150 students (half of them American and half European, with nine Italians) hopes to be less controversial.

Johns Hopkins has embarked on a fundraising campaign for its Italian appendix. The funds would permit more "guest" academics to lecture there. Even the Italian government last year authorized a \$130,000 grant over five years for the centre.

The school's population is decidedly mixed and a prerequisite for admission (one in six applicants are admitted) is a working knowledge of two languages, one of them English. Under a new provision European students will spend the second year of their two-year course in Washington.

Professor Tiersky says that only one third of the "graduates" enter national or international diplomacy. One third enter the private sector and the rest embark on academic careers.

"Certain foreign ministries are very interested in students who have studied here. After all they have seen America without actually having been there," he says.

Bologna affords American students first-hand knowledge of Europe and a two-year course leading to a Master of Arts degree; for European students it is a step towards a PhD.

There is little doubt, however, that the centre is open only to a few students. Its tuition fees, which are said to run 70 per cent of the cost - the rest being provided by grants from industry and banks, went up from \$5,800 to \$6,950 this year.

Though the school claims to be in neither vocational nor purely scientific but seeking to relate academic learning to expanding private and public activities, who remain sceptical as to its purpose.

"Say what you will it's still a capitalist ivory tower in our midst," grumbles Bologna University student Mr Luigi Rivera.

But Mr Rivera admits he has the occasional chint at the centre's "rather bourgeois cafe and, rarely, has used the ivory tower's library, which, he judiciously concedes, "functions well".

North American news

Harvard's minority plan in trouble

from E. Patrick McQuaid

CAMBRIDGE, Mass

Trouble has been brewing at Harvard Law School that will probably erupt next term. Staff are divided over a new curriculum proposal on affirmative action that has surfaced piecemeal.

Widespread criticism of the school's failure to recruit more lecturers and students from minority groups has come from the student body.

This autumn will bear the fruit of the prestigious Harvard Law Review's affirmative action plan which also bitterly divided student editors and lecturers.

Last May a draft of the long-awaited study on the law curriculum - three years in the making - was circulated among the teaching staff.

The authors, a distinguished panel chaired by Professor Frank I. Michelman, said "malaise" was threatening the school's reputation for excellence.

They urged the school to implement a new curriculum placing emphasis on clinical training, which would expose students to real situations in which they would draft contracts, arguments for trial and negotiate disputes. Traditionally, the school has relied on appellate case studies for the core of its curriculum.

While many teachers supported the move to clinical training they protested that the school had already moved in that direction. They had been advocating just such a department, and in several instances had already incorporated a number of the recommendations in their own classes, for quite some time.

This began an angry exchange of memoranda. Charles R. Nesson, associate dean of the law school,

accused colleagues of "name-calling, back-stabbing, and character assassination."

Professor Duncan Kennedy urged the school to scrap present policies and implement such radical measures as an admissions by lottery system and an equal pay scale for all employees - from the highest lecturer to the caretaking staff.

Also attracting unwelcome headlines is the threat of a boycott by students of a class on race discrimination and civil rights. Two minority student associations - the Black Law Students Association and the Third World Coalition - are urging fellow students not to sign up for the course because it is to be taught, in part, by a white attorney. Only one black holds an established chair at the law school, where there are 78 full-time lecturers; the only other black holds the rank of assistant professor, while some 10 per cent of the law students belong to minority groups.

Dean James Vorenberg has called the student threats as "wrong in principle, unjust, not for shared goals of racial and social justice."

Elsewhere in the university, black undergraduates and alumni have taken out full-page advertisements in the student paper accusing president Derek Bok of reneging on promises to establish the department of Afro-American studies as an autonomous discipline. Shortly before the close of classes last spring, the undergraduate teaching staff approved measures to appoint scholars jointly in Afro-American studies and other academic departments.

Harvard officials say that black scholars are unwilling to abandon their case disciplines to join Afro-American studies.

New England teachers may have to take competence tests

Education officials in the six New England states are being urged to adopt a regional teacher certification scheme which includes a test of competency at job entry.

The New England Board of Higher Education says comprehensive reform is necessary if the region is to meet the growing demand for individuals with more advanced knowledge and technological skills.

Recent surveys and polls indicate overwhelming public approval for testing new and practicing teachers. Competency testing, which requires that teachers demonstrate their knowledge of basic skills through written examinations, has been rapidly implemented in many states in the south and southwest.

In New England, the state of Connecticut has taken the lead, according to the board. Citing as exemplary that state's mandatory basic skills tests for both certificate applicants and students seeking admission to

teacher's colleges, the board issued eight distinct recommendations for the region.

The board recommends, in addition to job-entry testing, periodic review and recertification every five years. It makes a unique suggestion that different grades of certification be established to encourage high quality teaching.

The board recommends that regional teacher centres be developed in order to keep teachers up with advances in educational technology and to share ideas. Coupled with these would be the employment of these "master teachers" as consultants on an interstate basis.

In addition, to provide against a shortage and anticipated continued decline in the availability of qualified science and mathematics teachers, the board recommends "flexible standards" for certifying individuals who have demonstrated their proficiency aside from a formal classroom setting.

Tax relief for universities

Ontario's universities have been spared much of the impact of the province's retail sales tax, that would have effectively eliminated their exemption from the 7 per cent Value Added Tax.

Reversing a position adopted in his budget on May 13, provincial treasurer Mr Frank Miller has agreed not to apply the sales tax to research equipment, internal university transactions and prepaid residents' meals.

The tax on non-research related purchases will cost universities \$4m-\$5m in the current year, says Dr Edward A. Monahan, executive director of the Council of Ontario Universities.

The universities spent the summer mounting a vigorous lobby against the tax, claiming it would either cost them an additional \$12m in 1982/83 or force them to reduce their non-salary budgets by 7 per cent.

But Mr Rivera admits he has the occasional chint at the centre's "rather bourgeois cafe and, rarely, has used the ivory tower's library, which, he judiciously concedes, "functions well".

pared their 1982/83 budgets when the sales tax extension was first announced.

Student protests, which have concentrated on the tax on meals and a wide range of consumer products, convinced Mr Miller to exempt prepaid residents' meal plans. "People who are, in effect, their own residents" shouldn't be taxed on their meals, he said in June. Student leaders had calculated that the meal tax would cost the average resident student an additional \$80-\$100 per year.

But in a period of record student unemployment, students will still face another \$80 a year in tax, mostly on health care products, says Richard Balmis, long-term research officer at the Ontario branch of the Canadian Federation for the cost to students of the new sales tax on school supplies and cafeteria meals.

A woman's place is in research

from Mark Gerson

MONTREAL

Research related to women must be defined and conducted by women and governed by a feminist perspective. Above all, it must lead to action and social change.

This belief in research as part of an ideological battle, as inextricably linked to social action and the women's movement, united 325 women from 80 countries who were in Montreal this month attending the first international conference on research and teaching related to women, organized by the Simone de Beauvoir Institute of Concordia University.

Jeanne Lapointe of Canada's Laval University told delegates: "it is doubtful that male research teams would ever have elected to deal with social problems such as rape, the need for day-care centres to ensure women the right to paid work, the need to drill a well in a given area so that women can stop carrying water and takes the time to learn to read and write, or the need to set up shelters for women who are the victims of violence in the home."

According to Carol Nagy Jacklin of Stanford University, an increase in the number of women involved in research would ensure that more questions of concern to women would be studied. Because scientists tended to ask questions of interest to themselves, she said, the sex of the researcher often affected what was studied.

The importance of research to back up policy changes was underlined by Pauline Marois, Quebec's minister for the status of women. "The research, data and analyses we as women need are not being done."

Even when all the information is there, women, particularly in developing countries, can't always get the message to policymakers, who are most often men. "Efforts should be concentrated on bridging the gap between the perspectives of researchers and policymakers, rather than increasing the amount of information directed at them," Joycelin Messiah of the University of the West Indies, told delegates.

"If the research is to be used by policymakers," she said, "it must be demonstrably related to key policy issues and its recommendations should be politically feasible and linked to policy goals and objectives. Researchers also have to become experts in propaganda and the art of infiltration."

Some women from developing countries expressed concern about Western researchers with little understanding of the Third World coming to study them.

African women must be allowed to be involved in research on themselves," said Keziiah Awosika of Nigeria.

The occasional split between Western and Third World participants was most pronounced during the frequent attempts to politicize the conference through discussions of the war in Lebanon and the situation of women under repressive regimes. "It's normal for these women to want to discuss politics here," said Concordia biologist Elaine Newman as she closed the conference.

"Many can't do it anywhere else," Newman urged the delegates to return home, educate women, hire feminists and continue to fight to improve the situation of women.

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Dynastic trend comes under heavy criticism

The Hungarian university admission system is creating "dynasties" of intellectuals, the daily newspaper *Nepszava*, complained recently.

Although theoretically every school-leaver has the same chance of further education, in practice, it is pupils from the *gymnasia* (some 20 to 25 per cent of the school population) who have the best chance of going to university. One recent survey claimed that 70 per cent of all university entrants come from *gymnasia*.

Since the school reforms of 1972, which reduced the failure rate in secondary education by levelling down standards, there has been a drive to recruit pupils into vocational education. This meant that towards the end of the 1970s, there were fears that the *gymnasia* would be phased out altogether. Resistance to the trend came from the "old" intellectual families, among whom the Hungarian tradition of *gymnasium* plus university education was well established.

In pre-socialist days, this tradition, had induced young lecturers to work for some years without a salary, simply to have an entry into the university structure. Meanwhile working-class families urged their children into vocational schools.

The *Nepszava* commentator said "there is nothing wrong" in the children of intellectuals following in father's (and mother's) footsteps. The knowledge accumulated over several generations within the same family is, he stressed, a valuable asset. The problem is simply to make sure that the gifted children of workers are not excluded from the system.

This issue has been to the fore of party thinking in recent months. A central committee meeting in April stressed the need to remedy the "hasty" reforms of 1972. A new development programme for education has been promised for 1983 and, according to Politburo member Miklos Ovari, measures are to be introduced favourable to schools which offer the general matriculation certificate. This enables young people to go on to university.

There seems, however, to be some confusion among the planners. A recent amendment to the 1961 Education Act seems to refute Mr Ovari's promise by introducing, in vocational schools, a new "vocational matriculation" certificate, which will be both a school leaving certificate and a proof of occupational qualification. This suggests that those who leave such schools are not expected to go on to higher education.

Nevertheless, competition for university places remains keen. This year 16,000 school leavers have gained places in higher education out of 35,000 applicants, and school leavers seem for the most part to heed government warnings of job prospects. The year, there has been an unexpected drop in science applicants - which may be due to a warning last spring from the state office for wages and labour, that young graduates in physics, geology, mathematics, automation, and applied biology could have difficulty in finding jobs. Medicine and agricultural engineering, where there are plenty of vacancies have remained as popular as ever this year.

Education by radio to start in 1984

by John O'Leary

Japan's proposed university of the air will be able to recruit its first students in 1984 following the enactment of a new law to allow for its establishment. The opening will bring to fruition 14 years of planning.

A quota of 10,000 students has been fixed for the first intake, although later numbers are expected to reach 450,000. A survey carried out in 1975 found that 45 per cent of Japanese would like to hear the university's lectures.

The latest edition of the *Japan Education Journal* reports that recruitment will begin in April 1984 with applications restricted to the southern part of the Kanto district, the only one able to receive the first transmissions. Not until 1996 will the university be able to reach 80 per cent of the country, having secured the use of a satellite.

Three courses will be offered: the science of daily life, industry and society, and humanities and natural sciences. Registration will be open to those who have completed a high school education.

Bachelor's degrees will be awarded for 124 credits after at least four years. The university will be staffed by 300 visiting academics from national, private and public universities.

Experimental programmes have been transmitted by the National Broadcast Education Centre since 1978. Applications have increased each year, reaching 7,000 by 1981-82. Applications have been mostly from salaried workers, and housewives.

The centre has always reflected its location. Under a display counter the studies as: "Eurocommunism and

NOTICE BOARD

Noticeboard is compiled by Patricia Santinelli and Mila Goldie

Grants

Universities

Aston

Applied Psychology - Dr R. B. Stammers - £84,834 from the Ministry of Defence for research into interaction between operators and computers in ship control rooms; £13,499 from the Ministry of Defence for research into operator-training in future on-board naval command systems; £19,971 from Central Electricity Generating Board for an investigation of operator training for coal-fired power stations; Mr R. S. Easterby - £27,181 from the Department of Industry for a research project to investigate how well the general public understand safety labelling on consumer products.

Biological Sciences - Dr N. R. Bromage - £29,850 from the NERC (evolutionary research with Trellefish Fish Farm Ltd) for an investigation into egg quality and fecundity; the determining factors and their application to rainbow trout culture; Dr W. A. Haines - £24,000 from Bowaters UK Paper Co Ltd for a project to produce mushroom from paper wastes.

Chemical Engineering - Dr R. G. Temple - £27,388 from the Ministry of Defence for the further development of the potential chemical engineering applications of charcoal cloth leading to its commercial exploitation.

Chemistry - Professor A. Blair - £54,000 from Shell UK Ltd for a further investigation into the possible effects of lead poisoning on the brain; Professor F. M. Page - £2,000 from G. Calnes - £25,000 from British Gas Corporation for a project on the structure and reactivity of coals.

Construction & Environmental Health - Dr C. L. Page - £13,000 from the Department of the Environment for electrochemical and other investigations into the influence of low quantities of binding agents on corrosion of steel in concrete.

Electrical & Electronic Engineering - Dr R. G. Wilson - £26,732 from the SERC for digital image enhancement and data compression; Geological Sciences - Dr D. J. Vaughan, Dr R. Baker and Dr P. Turner - £17,747 from The European Economic Community for a study of diagnosis and mineralization in hot bedrock exploration guides for uranium copper ores.

Management Centre - Dr P. Clark, Professor J. Lovelidge, Professor M. D. J. Tonn - £178,371 from the SSRC for the establishment of a Work Organization Research Centre; Professor J. Child, Professor J. Lovelidge, Professor E. Bruma - £84,832 from the SSRC for a research project on disclosure on introduction of new micro-electronics technology and its applications to jobs and organizations in 3 sectors: banking, hospitals and education.

Mechanical Engineering - Mr W. L. Flint - a period of 12 months of leave to study the development of a new type of hydraulic system for the control of contamination in oil hydraulic systems.

Metallurgy & Materials Engineering - Professor J. T. Barnby - £37,000 from the Health & Safety Executive for a study of microstructures of fracture in pressure vessel steels; Mr L. W. Crane and Mr H. C. Child - £37,700 from the SERC for a project on surface treatment of sintered steels.

Ophthalmic Optics - Professor G. F. A. Harding - £18,000 from Sanofi UK Ltd for a study of 24-hour monitoring in drug therapy; £15,565 from West Midlands Regional Health Authority for the development of a clinical evoked response diagnostic service; £15,000 from Dolland & Aitchison Ltd for a research studentship to be awarded as a result of a first open competition amongst registered ophthalmic opticians to be held at Aston University.

Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for an investigation of drugs that simulate ornithine decarboxylase activity in vivo for anti-inflammatory activity.

Production Technology & Production Management - Professor D. H. Sansome - £54,235 from the SERC in association with Head Wrightson (residual) Ltd for a project on the mechanics of continuous roller bending of plates.

Sociology and Social History - Professor C. Bell - £12,123 from the Equal Opportunities Commission for a study of the effects of redundancy amongst women.

London - Royal Holloway

Drama and Theatre Studies - Miss J. Arnold - £56,300 from the Leverhulme Trust for research on 16-19th century costume in portraiture and the direction of Dr E. R. Davies.

Physics - £94,323 from the SERC for work on the rapid identification, location and scrutiny of certain food products during manufacture, under the direction of Dr E. R. Davies.

Spectroscopy and Reversed Field Pinch, under the direction of Dr E. R. Wooding.

Zoology - £2,495 from Thames Water Authority for research into fish culture, under the direction of Professor C. T. Lewis.

Grants from the SSRC:

Open

Psychology - £22,468 to study practical aspects of memory in old age directed by Dr G. M. Cohen.

Experimental psychology - £34,152 to study the integration of information in spatial development under visual handicap directed by Dr S. Latham and Professor L. Weiskrantz.

Latin American Studies - £10,078 to study British portfolio investment overseas 1870-1914 directed by Professor D. C. M. Platt.

Reading

Land management and development - £25,714 to study the principles and practice of aesthetic design in landscape architecture directed by Dr J. V. Punter.

Sheffield Hallam

Psychology - £26,691 to study rehabilitation and contemporary family life directed by Ms J. Burgoyne.



Photographs from the exhibition *Indian Costumes from Guatemala* at the Whitworth Art Gallery in Manchester until September 11.

Recent publications

Design Centre Selection, a photographic record of 7,000 British made goods is now available on microfiche from University Microfilms International. Chosen by a panel of experts under the direction of the Design Centre, the selection provides a record of the best of British design and is aimed at students as well as the public. It is available on 167, 49 frame fiches in black and white giving each product's name, specification dimension, approximate price and manufacturer name and address, £200 from UMI, 30-32 Martine Street, London W1N 7RA.

Also available from UMI is the 981 supplement to the Technical Papers of the Society of Petroleum Engineers. It consists of 870 papers and reports on microfiche, all published by the society in the past year covering both technical and administrative aspects of the oil and gas industries as well as related fields and current research. £345 for the supplement and \$29 for the index, details from address above.

Chairs

Edinburgh University has made the following promotions to personal chairs with effect from October 1:

Dr Herman Palmgren currently reader in Icelandic in the department of English language (Icelandic); Dr Neil S. Willetts, acting head of the department of molecular biology (molecular biology); Dr Brian G. J. Upton, reader in geology (petrology); Dr Peter Williams, reader in geology (petrology).

New guidance covering the health and safety of young people on the Youth Opportunities Programme is being issued to sponsors, trainers and Manpower Services Commission staff. This follows a report on health and safety arrangements on YOP produced by a working group comprising of TUC and CMI members as well as the Health and Safety Executive.

Among the recommendations of that report which further work should be undertaken on the career of recruits to YOP and that statistics should be reviewed to provide a suggested regular reports on health and safety in the programme should be made to the Special Programmes Board and a public report published in the annual review of special programmes.

He succeeds Professor J. R. Moors.

News

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Appointments

Universities

Belfast, The Queen's

Lecturers: Michael Alexander Pope (accounting); Miss Geraldine McKeand (dentistry); Neil Hempton (history, temporary); Jose Jorge de Carvalho (social anthropology). Honorary lecturers: Wilfred Robin McDonough and Frederick V. McBride (computer science); David Rowlands (further professional studies in education); Honorary research fellow: Dr S. N. Tivary (applied mathematics); Dr C. J. Ferris, Dr P. J. Hildebrand and Dr J. McMurray (anaesthetics). Research associate: David J. Hull (biochemistry).

Durham

Chairmen of boards of studies: Professor P. J. Higgins (computing and mathematics); Dr J. D. Thomas (palaeography and diplomacy); Professor D. Barker (biology); Professor G. Butler (molecular biology and biochemistry); Professor J. G. G. Rees (mathematics); Dr C. J. Schofield (geological sciences); Maurice Edwyn Tucker (geology); Richard Samuel Ward (music). Northern Arts Composer Fellow: John Woolrich.

East Anglia

Readers: Dr R. A. Burgess (law); Dr G. Duncan (biological sciences); Dr J. A. Johnson (mathematics and physics); Dr R. W. Sheppard (modern languages and European history); Dr J. R. Tarrant (environmental studies); Dr J. C. Southam, (from April 1983) (science studies); Professor M. Timouth (music); Professor M. M. Yeoman (science); Dr J. C. P. Schwarz (vice dean of science); Professor G. A. Wilson (social sciences); vice dean for social studies: Dr N. R. Elliot; Professor K. M. Dye (veterinary medicine); Associate dean: Dr B. Barrett; Professor B. W. Hensburn and A. B. E. Flood (arts); Dr G. Auld (divinity); S. E. Woolman (law); Dr C. J. Thompson; Dr G. L. Atkins and Dr R. G. Dalton (medicine); Dr W. Arthur and G. M. H. Carlie (education); Dr Robertson and Dr T. M. Russell (social sciences); A. C. Rowland (veterinary medicine).

Edinburgh

Deans of the faculties: Professor K. A. Fowler (arts); Dr A. C. Ross (divinity); Professor F. H. McClintock (law); Professor J. G. Romanes (medicine); Dr L. Potter (executive dean of medicine); Sir James Fraser (post-graduate dean of medicine); Professor G. Charlton, to March 31 1983, and Professor J. C. Southam, (from April 1983) (science studies); Professor M. Timouth (music); Professor M. M. Yeoman (science); Dr J. C. P. Schwarz (vice dean of science); Professor G. A. Wilson (social sciences); vice dean for social studies: Dr N. R. Elliot; Professor K. M. Dye (veterinary medicine); Associate dean: Dr B. Barrett; Professor B. W. Hensburn and A. B. E. Flood (arts); Dr G. Auld (divinity); S. E. Woolman (law); Dr C. J. Thompson; Dr G. L. Atkins and Dr R. G. Dalton (medicine); Dr W. Arthur and G. M. H. Carlie (education); Dr Robertson and Dr T. M. Russell (social sciences); A. C. Rowland (veterinary medicine).

Heriot-Watt

Vice principal: Professor A. R. Rogers, replacing Dr J. G. G. Romanes. Lecturers: Dr A. Roy Halliwell, Lecturer in (chemistry); P. J. B. Kelly (computer science); Dr J. G. G. Romanes, Lecturer in (biology); Dr J. G. G. Romanes, Lecturer in (biology); Claire L. Wilson (petroleum engineering).

by David Nokes

Swift at Moor Park: problems in biography and criticism by A. C. Elias, Jr. University of Pennsylvania Press, £26.25 ISBN 0 8122 7822 4

Jonathan Swift: the brave desponder by Patrick Reilly. Manchester University Press, £21.00 ISBN 0 7190 0850 6

In 1686 Jonathan Swift received his bachelor's degree from Trinity College Dublin in a manner, as he said "little to his credit, which is called in that college *speclati gratia*." A dozen years later he was completing the composition of *A Tale of a Tub*, one of the most remarkable satires on false learning in that or any other century.

During virtually the whole of the intervening period Swift was employed as secretary and amanuensis to Sir William Temple at Moor Park in Surrey, and it has long been recognized that it was at Moor Park that Swift made the transition from mediocre student to outstanding satirist. Not only did Temple, as a retired diplomat, essayist and a self-styled philosopher have an important influence on Swift's studies, but it was also here that Swift met little Hester Johnson, daughter to Temple's housekeeper, who as Stella was to be his lifelong friend and companion.

Swift's exact status at Moor Park has been the subject of much disagreement. According to Jack Temple, Sir William's nephew, Swift was merely one of the household servants, hired at the rate of 20 a year and his board. Jack Temple insisted that his uncle never favoured Swift's

ill qualities, nor allowed him to sit down at table with him." This account enjoyed a considerable vogue with such Victorian critics as Macaulay and Thackeray, for whom Swift was a monster of misanthropy and gnashing in the darkness. They presented the picture of a man amoldering with anger and resentment as he was forced to eat his meals at the servants' table. More recently Middleton Murry and Irvin Ehrenpreis have detected a stronger, quasi-paternal bond between Temple and Swift. Swift was a posthumous child who sought out father-substitutes throughout his life. He arrived at Moor Park only months after Temple's son John had committed suicide. Both men had an evident need of each other, and Ehrenpreis sees Swift, both in personal and literary terms, as more like Temple's adopted son than his domestic.

It is fifteen years since the appearance of the second volume of Ehrenpreis's monumental study of *Swift, the Man, the Works and the Age*. They have been fifteen years of unprecedented activity in Swift studies, with dozens of books and hundreds of articles offering new facts and interpretations to qualify Ehrenpreis's findings. But no one has directly challenged the general approach of his work - until now. A. C. Elias's *Swift at Moor Park* seeks to subvert Ehrenpreis's account of these ten formative years, and to reinterpret Swift's psychology and motivation.

Elias admits to no such iconoclastic purpose. He presents himself merely as a meticulous scholar, a harmless drudge. "Unglamorous", "inglorious" and "laborious" are the adjectives he applies to his own researches. To Elias one fact is worth a hundred hunches, and the careful scrutiny of manuscripts is his method for avoiding "the pit-falls of the quasi-scholarly history-of-ideas approach to criticism." No less than 10-times he insists that "further research" will be required before some particular point can be resolved. A perfect Gradgrind in his pursuit of facts, Elias prefers to confess ignorance, rather than risk a

BOOKS

Like dogs at a feast

We are treated to extensive household accounts from Moor Park and elsewhere. We are told exactly how much Ralph Mose (steward), Bridget Gardner (housekeeper) and Plumridge (attendant) received - but not Swift. (Until Swift's actual salary receipts turn up, we can hardly be sure," confesses Elias as he last. Similarly we are told a great deal about the expenses incurred at Temple's funeral, which range from £10 for Sir John Temple to 26 for Stella, but once again "Swift's exact charges here are impossible to compute". In fact, despite all the facts and figures, Elias can find no firm evidence to substantiate Jack Temple's story. The anecdote must still stand or fall on its own authority, and we may suspect that the reason why Ehrenpreis did not ask whether Swift received a free suit of clothes, or bargained for a rise, was because he had no evidence to resolve such questions. Where, during Swift's later years, we have his account books to record his exact income and expenditure, Ehrenpreis shows no reluctance to discuss such matters.

Elias's reading of Swift's early writings is likewise concerned to eschew any grand designs or general purposes. In contradiction of the bold motto to *A Tale of a Tub* "Written for the Universal Improvement of Mankind" Elias sees the *Tale* and the early jokes as chamber pieces, private jokes which flatter to deceive the local audience at Moor Park. Swift is shown playing an elaborate game of cat and mouse with his patron; ostensibly his master's voice, "he parrots Temple's thoughts and words" only to reveal their vacuousness. In general terms Swift's translations of letters that Temple wrote in French, as printed in the *Letters* in 1699 the French text appears with an English translation opposite. Swift acknowledged "the greatest part" in the translation, and several critics have noted that Swift's English version has distinct advantages over the printed French. Ehrenpreis argues that Swift's translation demonstrate "a freshness of speech which Temple rarely affords". However Elias proves that Swift did not translate from the French text as script of the letters. In fact his translations show the stylistic freedom and flair detected by Ehrenpreis, but

clues that Swift was not a slavishly trusted literary heir working by Temple's side, but merely one among a group of hacks employed that Temple intended to leave to posterity. The factual importance of this transcript, beyond question, but it is not. For example, there is no evidence of a further "intermediate" text between the transcript and the printed version of these letters. Elias assumes the existence of such a text to account for Swift's occasional departures from the transcript. In the absence of this text it remains possible for critics to argue that Swift sometimes demonstrates an independence of spirit to which Elias is determined to refer. Between 1694 and 1696, while Swift was in Ireland, Temple employed his cousin Thomas Swift as a replacement secretary. Elias shows that Thomas was used as a go-between in some duplicitous dealings with publishers over Temple's project for a *History of England*. Arguing by analogy, Elias suggests that "Thomas's work in 1694-5 provides a useful index of the ways in which Temple may have employed Swift" in a similar skitish with a pamphleteer, but he offers no direct evidence to support this suggestion. Ehrenpreis, whose love of facts is no less strong than Elias's, ignored the many apocryphal tales and anecdotes that surround Swift, including Jack Temple's picture of him at the servants' table, declaring himself "less concerned to add that to eliminate 'fables'." For this he is severely berated by Elias.

Was Swift paid quarterly or semi-annually? Did he get a suit of free clothing each year, as did many secretaries and retainers in other households? Did he ever try to negotiate a raise, and for how much? Such questions have no business intruding into the drama of a fatherless young hero-worshiper sitting at the feet of a bearded and senile play-father-figure, who fears "to lay Daedalus a second time, and to Swift's 'Icarus'". Elias has no such qualms about diverting his hands with motley matters.

There could hardly be a greater contrast with Elias's book than Patrick Reilly's *Jonathan Swift: the brave desponder*. Instead of careful scholarship we have fearless synthesis. Where Elias shows Swift in a private and local context, Reilly sees him as "dauntingly modern", comparing him at one moment to Plato, at the next to a neutron bomb. The theme of this book is "Swift our contemporary" and although Reilly describes Swift as an "intellectual Orpheus" forever looking back to the crises of the seventeenth century, he simultaneously insists on Swift's profound relevance to our own times. Swift's works are a launch pad for a series of essays on civilization and its discontents.

Reilly's style is a form of secular evangelism that favours apocalyptic paradox and rhetorical questions. He drops names with the frequency of a gossamer columnist. On one page Godwin, Proudhon, Bakunin, Kropotkin, Nechaev, Emile Henry, Locke, Hobbes, Yeats, Bodin and Louis XIV all are listed for comparison with Swift. Solzhenitsyn, we are told, echoes Book III of *Gulliver's Travels* "almost to a duplication of phraseology." Else-



Sir William Temple, after the portrait by Sir Peter Lely.

where Swift anticipates Lenin, tells Hiroshima, prefigures Dostoyevsky (*Notes from Underground*) has strong affinities with E. O'Neill. A typical modernist instance of Reilly's observation that "the trials of William Joyce on behalf of the Axis" cannot simply be nume-

rely. "Swift cannot simply show guns for cliché," but must "flaunt a dig for cliché". Nearly all of these comparisons distract our attention from the point being made. Reilly, the only point which Elias makes about Swift's letters of proposal to marry a young woman, is to suggest that Swift's style is much in the manner of Temple's French. Once again the implication seems to be that Temple was as much in Swift's mind as his intended bride.

Facts are dumb witnesses until called into evidence by an interpretation. There is much that is new and valuable in this book, but for a more accurate portrait of Swift in those formative years we must await more facts, but we will have the courage and humility to place each new fact in the context of the old.

Amid all this rhetoric there are some interesting ideas. The precision of the vertiginous oscillation of Swift's works between ideals of authority and those of liberty is curiously useful, as is Reilly's fiction of the conditioning whereby Gulliver brainwashes self to conform with the ideology each society he encounters. But hard to keep one's eyes on the fact when the whole of world h crowds the pages as a distra Quotations are torn from context and new juxtapositions as often wondrous as illuminating. Reilly's master of the twice-turned aphorism but too often the phrase claims attention than the point it at "Those who can, do; those who cannot, suffer." Swift himself is truth worthy of Swift himself. That Swift should inspire two different approaches is an index of the enduring enigma of his v. A true critic, we are reminded *Tale of a Tub* "is like a dog at a ... to snarl most when the fewest bones". Elias with his scope, and Reilly with his tale have identified a few more but set the rest of the pack gnaw.

David Nokes is lecturer in Eng King's College London.

Open University programmes August 14 to August 20

Saturday August 14	Sunday August 15	Monday August 16	Tuesday August 17	Wednesday August 18	Thursday August 19	Friday August 20
8.00 Contemporary Issues in Education. Muscular with Xhokles (2021) prog 31.	8.00 The Development of Instruments and Their Music. Twentieth Century Music: Etudes (2) (A201) prog 13.	8.00 The Augustan Age. Britain A Grammar for Rome? (A205) prog 7.	8.00 The Development of Instruments and Their Music. Twentieth Century Music: Etudes (2) (A201) prog 13.	8.00 The Augustan Age. Britain A Grammar for Rome? (A205) prog 7.	8.00 The Augustan Age. Britain A Grammar for Rome? (A205) prog 7.	8.00 The Augustan Age. Britain A Grammar for Rome? (A205) prog 7.
6.50 Curriculum Design and Development. Primary Teachers in the 1980s. The Privacy of Schools (A203) prog 13.	8.00 English Urban History, 1600-1780. Profit and Profits in Urban Development (A222) prog 13.	8.00 Mathematics and Learning. Cultural Bias in Children's Books (201) prog 20.	8.00 English Urban History, 1600-1780. Profit and Profits in Urban Development (A222) prog 13.	8.00 Mathematics and Learning. Cultural Bias in Children's Books (201) prog 20.	8.00 English Urban History, 1600-1780. Profit and Profits in Urban Development (A222) prog 13.	8.00 Mathematics and Learning. Cultural Bias in Children's Books (201) prog 20.
7.15 World Politics. Structural Power: 1. Expansion (2023) prog 13.	8.00 The Augustan Age. Britain A Grammar for Rome? (A205) prog 7.	8.00 Mathematics and Learning. Cultural Bias in Children's Books (201) prog 20.	8.00 English Urban History, 1600-1780. Profit and Profits in Urban Development (A222) prog 13.	8.00 Mathematics and Learning. Cultural Bias in Children's Books (201) prog 20.	8.00 English Urban History, 1600-1780. Profit and Profits in Urban Development (A222) prog 13.	8.00 Mathematics and Learning. Cultural Bias in Children's Books (201) prog 20.
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BOOKS

Spreading social gospels

Dog Collar Democracy: the Industrial Christian Fellowship 1919-1929
by Gerald Studdert-Kennedy
Macmillan, £20.00
ISBN 0 333 29190 5

There are good reasons why a political scientist should write such a book. One is that the Industrial Christian Fellowship (ICF) was moderately influential between the wars, and yet it has been by-passed by both church historians and political historians. Another is that the body of ideas and attitudes represented by the ICF, and the problems of their practical application, provide an instructive instance of the relation between the churches and political action. Indeed, we also have here an instance of how Christian views of politics draw on the findings of social

psychology of group sentiments and leadership from William Temple's fusion of Platonism and Oxford idealism. Woodbine Willie was the chosen "messenger" of the ICF and played a major part in various crusades of the 1920s. He had the same kind of fame which Dick Sheppard acquired in the 1930s and Canon Collins in the 1960s. His poems and trench ballads sold by the thousand, and were characterized by an easy pathos as rhetorically effective as it was intellectually slovenly. Though he drew few into a commitment to the church, nevertheless he engaged a large and diverse public for whom the loosely recognizable elements of social theory were plausibly attached to ideas of a supernatural order and divine purpose, and individual obligations which lay within that order and purpose.

In his key chapter "Toward the City of God", Studdert-Kennedy places the ICF in the context of MacBaldwinism. The ICF clerics generated a rhetoric which followed an uncertain drift through the occasional strand on a substantive issue (eg the 1926 General Strike), through an intermediate area of illumination on points of principle, such as the "living wage" as the first charge on industry, to the invocation of standard recipes, such as the expansion of foreign trade as a remedy for unemployment.

The ICF had antecedents in the Christian Social Union (CSU) and in the Navy Mission, and in 1921 it amalgamated these two rather different organizations. The CSU had been founded in 1889 by a group of socially concerned churchmen led by Henry Scott Holland, but even before the First World War it was moribund. Its contribution to the ICF was books and pamphlets and some projects for social reform. The Navy Mission, however, was still a lively organization and its missionaries were the precursors of the modern industrial chaplains. The missionaries were plain men, interested in industrial welfare, individual self-discipline and personal evangelism. The wider sphere of social reform was carried out by a group of more radical clergy and laymen, but most of these departed with the formation of ICF.

Gerald Studdert-Kennedy gives a helpful analysis of the kinds of people who became associated with the ICF. There was a group of industrialists and industrial lawyers composed of Aquilidian Liberals opposed to professional reformers. Then there were some who were a group of people associated with the trade union and the Labour Party, which also included some non-conformists like Lord Ammon. Most of the trade unionists were on the right of the movement, and even Frank Hodges, a notable radical catch, apparently seemed more radical than he actually was. And finally there were the concerned persons, broadly in the tradition of Temple and even to some extent of Gore. These persons tended to come from large parishes, with good endowments, and had better than average chances of promotion.

Basically the ICF of the 1920s would today be a natural element in the SDP-Liberal Alliance, socially critical and reformist, but not socialist. True it included Tawney for a short while, but its best-known representative was "Woodbine Willie", the famous chaplain, who was an eclectic thinker of a definitely non-socialist cast of mind. Several ICF spokesmen drew on the ambiguities embedded in T. H. Green to condescend to social gospels. They sought social justice in a communal context, but largely ignored the structured relations of power and interest which are the stuff of politics. They gave a Christian slant, combining a theological apparatus centred in the notion of obligation with evolutionary theory, and linked these to sacramental theology. Woodbine Willie himself seems to have drawn on W. H. Mallock, a thinker who had assimilated liberal elements to a social psychology; William McDougall, Gerald Studdert-Kennedy comments that there was little except the slogan to distinguish McDougall's

social psychology of group sentiments and leadership from William Temple's fusion of Platonism and Oxford idealism. Woodbine Willie was the chosen "messenger" of the ICF and played a major part in various crusades of the 1920s. He had the same kind of fame which Dick Sheppard acquired in the 1930s and Canon Collins in the 1960s. His poems and trench ballads sold by the thousand, and were characterized by an easy pathos as rhetorically effective as it was intellectually slovenly. Though he drew few into a commitment to the church, nevertheless he engaged a large and diverse public for whom the loosely recognizable elements of social theory were plausibly attached to ideas of a supernatural order and divine purpose, and individual obligations which lay within that order and purpose.

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Born to oppose

The Emergence of the British Two-Party System 1760-1832
by Frank O'Gorman
Edward Arnold, £4.50
ISBN 0 7131 6293 7

The Making of Modern British Politics 1867-1939
by Martin Pugh
Blackwell, £19.50 and £7.50
ISBN 0 631 12919 7 and 12985 5

Modern British politics forms a continuous thread, from the 17th century to the present day. The emergence of the two-party system is a key moment in this history. To feed ideas and theories a synthetic view of complex developments and of a vast mass of frequently conflicting detail is required. Both these books offer such a synthesis; they also, at a less ambitious level, provide serviceable summaries for students of their respective periods.

Frank O'Gorman's succinct volume in the series "Foundations of Modern History" gives a post-Namier view of the rise of party, a subject to which the author has already made a significant contribution. It is now conventional wisdom that the Namier revolution went to in drafting the concept of party centred in the later eighteenth century. Against this there is a danger that in viewing the whole period from 1760 to 1832 from the perspective of an emerging two-party system, one will find what one is looking for. It is the merit of O'Gorman's survey that the author does not overplay his hand. He legitimates points out that the Rockingham Whigs and their successors, the Foxites, have virtually all the attributes of party, from ideology to organization, and at many junctures perform all the functions of an Opposition. But he does not claim that there was an "irreversible" trend towards a Tory-Whig "Government-Opposition dichotomy".

At all times the course of development depended on the vagaries of the monarch, the hammer blows of the American and French revolutions and the endless fandango of parliamentary in-fighting. After the fall of Pitt in 1801 and after his death in 1806 the manoeuvres of parliamentary groups looked like a reversion to earlier habits, unencumbered by notions of party and ideology. Yet the labels "Whig" and "Tory" were much in use in the general election of 1807. What mattered as much as the assumption that party and ideology were both necessary and legitimate. The role of ideas should also not be underestimated, notwithstanding the pragmatism and

functionalism of most of the political activities in and out of Parliament. Without the French Revolution and Burke there would probably have been no revival of Toryism. Through these complexities O'Gorman proves a confident and balanced guide, fortified by the experience of original research on aspects of his subject, even if neither he nor anyone else can offer a definitive interpretation. Martin Pugh's much larger volume aims to be a textbook on modern British politics, which interprets modern political history in its wider social context. Such an attempt relates problems of limitation, which the author solves by steering fairly clear of the "legal-constitutional-structure of government" area, on the one hand, and concentrating on the activities of Parliament, the constituencies and the social and ideological motivations of the electorate. He scholarly work available to the general student and he is never afraid to make his own choice between different interpretations. Thus Pugh sees in Labour the successor of the Liberals as the broadly based, moderate party of the left, rather than an alternative party inevitably arising from the gradual enfranchisement of the working class. He regards class-based voting as firmly established by the beginning of the century and the Liberal party by 1906 as the main protagonist of progressivism, a synthesis of liberalism and socialism, with the newly-arrived Labour party reinforcing this position rather than signalling a new and more radical type of politics.

After the war, there was a shift from the stricken Liberal party to Labour both at the top and at the bottom men like Arthur Ponsonby, Josiah Wedgwood and Charles Trevelyan transferred their radical, individualist, free trading, internationalist idealism to Labour, while it was the aim of MacDonald's policy to make millions of working-class voters see Labour as the real alternative to the Conservatives. Pugh's chapter on the 1920s is entitled "The eclipse of the extremes". Conservative and Labour were contending for the middle ground and even on foreign affairs were not fundamentally divided. Here and there one may consider the author's assertions too categorical; for instance, "an account of the fall of Asquith seems an inappropriate occasion for too many interpretative statements. In general his interpretations are plausible in the light of current scholarship, and should be debatable for all but ideologically committed. The book usefully straddles the area between political history and political science.

ment, and to generalized exhortation on behalf of a new spirit in industrial relations (page 166). Studdert-Kennedy adds that a condescending ideology was projected on to the international plane, where radical solutions to some domestic problems were taken to lie, and this probably fed into the climate of appeasement in the 1930s. What we have then is a Christian social concern operating at quite a high level, and utilizing some of the social scientific and philosophical resources available to it. The ICF exemplifies the problem of a sentimental moralism, intent on doing good, dissatisfied with individualism, and trying to combine social reconciliation with a measure of social justice. Presumably the alternative was a stark recognition of the resistant nature of congeries of power and interest, issuing either in a bleak conservative realism or a utopian revolutionary hope. Christians normally find the former un congenial and the latter dangerous. They want neither to be statist nor individualist. The right application of Christian principles constantly eludes them. This subtle, clearly written and four-minded study shows why.

David Martin
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Family business

Population and Society in Britain 1850-1990
edited by Theo Barker and Michael Drake
Batsford, £14.95 and £6.95
ISBN 0 7134 3675 1 and 3676 X
Fair Sex: family size and structure 1900-1939

Population and Society in Britain 1850-1990 edited by Theo Barker and Michael Drake. Batsford, £14.95 and £6.95. ISBN 0 7134 3675 1 and 3676 X. Fair Sex: family size and structure 1900-1939 by Diana Gittins. Hutchinson, £12.00 and £5.50. ISBN 0 145490 5 and 145491 3.

The population dynamics of Great Britain, under the aegis of a group of leading demographers, is the subject of this book. It is a volume of essays, each written by a different author, which together form a comprehensive survey of the subject. The book is divided into two main parts. The first part, 'Population and Society in Britain 1850-1990', is edited by Theo Barker and Michael Drake. The second part, 'Fair Sex: family size and structure 1900-1939', is by Diana Gittins.

The contributors to Theo Barker and Michael Drake's *Population and Society in Britain 1850-1990* examine this period of structural transformation with special reference to the role of population factors in promoting social and economic change. The children and society, household structure, mortality decline, female employment and immigration. Each of the pieces provides a solid introduction to the topic, together with suggestions for further reading which should make the book extremely useful for teaching purposes.

The authors' approaches vary with their subject matter. Oxorbow concentrates on a survey of theories relating population to economic growth, contrasting "optimistic" (neo-classical and secular stagnationist) schools. Roberts uses both statistical and oral evidence in a fascinating study of working wives in the north-west of England, while the other chapters rely primarily on reviews of national or regional statistics. Throughout these treatments a refreshing attention is shown to the often neglected interpretative problems which arise from shifts in the social definition of such terms as "child", "household" or "employment". As a whole, however, the book suffers from an important defect in the puzzling absence of any section devoted specifically to the spread of family limitation. A certain lack of integration may be inevitable in a work of this kind, but the omission of such a fundamental topic, and one so bound up with the other matters covered, exacerbates the problem by depriving the editors of a central point to which their other contribu-

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A lithograph of 1825 shows three Huron Indian chiefs. The picture is reproduced in *Thunderbird and Lightning: Indian life in northeastern North America 1600-1900*, the catalogue to an exhibition at the Museum of Mankind in London. British Museum Publications, £4.50.

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John Landers
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BOOKS

Massive outpourings of energy

Violent Phenomena in the Universe
by Jayant V. Narlikar
Oxford University Press, £9.95
ISBN 0 19 219160 8

Who doesn't love fireworks? November 5 or July 4 are annual pleasures we don't outgrow. The contrast between these ritual pyrotechnics and humdrum everyday life, finds an apt analogue in astronomy, whose stars, nebulae and galaxies are now known to have been deceiving us with their apparent quiescence. In fact catastrophic and explosive events seem to be part of the life cycle of most, if not all, of these entities. Recent discoveries have revealed energy pouring, sometimes in single explosions, sometimes repetitively or continuously, from a multitude of objects whose nature and activity is still imperfectly understood.

These celestial fireworks form the subject of this book, the most recent addition to the OUPUS series and hence intended for the general reader as well as the student. The topic is a popular one and a number of similar books already cater for the demand. One of the best is Harry Shipman's *Black Holes, Quasars and the Universe* (Houghton Mifflin, 1976). How does this compare? Its subject-matter is fairly predictable. Like Shipman, Jayant Narlikar describes the discoveries made in the past two decades by new observational methods, principally at very short wavelengths but also at lower frequencies. These observations involve novel detector systems (some gamma-ray imaging devices, taken over from high-energy physics) mounted on high-altitude or satellite platforms to escape the opaque atmosphere. The optical astronomers have meanwhile developed their own instruments using state-of-the-art electronic detection and amplification devices. The result has been that peculiar amalgam of rivalry and collaboration between observers, in a symbiotic relationship with theoreticians, that characterizes burgeoning scientific fields.

We read, then, about pulsars, quasars, X-ray bursters and other exotics. The common theme is the overwhelming importance of gravity. Massive objects are only intermittently able to resist gravitational collapse: when this resistance fails, a stupendous release of gravitational potential energy. Directly associated with this energy seems to account for nearly every violent phenomenon discussed.

The first third of Narlikar's book is a review of the main features of gravitation, pre- and post-Einstein, culminating in a survey of black hole physics. The quality of the treatment is uneven, as though the author were unsure what level of sophistication to assume in his readership. I personally prefer the entirely descriptive approach of Paul Davies' masterful *The Edge of Infinity* (Dent, 1981).

Then comes an account of several recent discoveries. The selection is a little quirky, M87 is the most extreme case of concentration of violent phenomena. The crucial role of the Einstein X-ray observatory is brought out, but there is virtually nothing on gamma-ray astronomy. Perhaps this section has been pruned to make room for the final third of the book, a panorama of the big bang from two viewpoints, the standard and the unconventional. The latter is the non-standard cosmology pursued jointly by Narlikar and Fred Hoyle; the author's enthusiasm will carry many readers with him, but they should be warned that the reluctance of many astrophysicists to embrace these ideas is not entirely obscurantist. For example, the discussion of quasar red

shifts seems to underplay the evidence for the conventional view that they are cosmological in origin. In summary, the book is authoritative and quite readable, rather patchy in coverage but with some stimulating ideas. In my opinion Narlikar is not as good on gravity as Paul Davies, nor as thorough as Harry Shipman on the observations and their interpretations; but there is a lot of material between the covers, and, as advertised, laymen and students (probably sixth-formers) should derive much benefit from it. By Oxford University Press standards the design and proof-reading are not particularly good.

John Edgington
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A tenuous gas

Searching Between the Stars
by Lyman Spitzer, Jr
Yale University Press, £17.50
ISBN 0 300 02709 5

The aim of the annual Silliman Foundation lectures at Yale University is "to illustrate the presence and providence of God as manifested in the natural world". Subjects are selected largely from the domains of natural science, where, among other disciplines, special importance is given to astronomy. This collection of Lyman Spitzer's lectures essentially provides a summary of research into the physical composition of the tenuous gas (the interstellar medium) existing between the stars in this Galaxy, carried out during 1970-80 using the Princeton University ultraviolet spectrometer aboard the NASA Copernicus satellite. Professor Spitzer played a leading part in pioneering this project and in the subsequent interpretation of the data.

Much of the book describes the complex processes of synthesis and interpreting information on the interstellar medium obtained during the last decade from X-ray, microwave and ultraviolet observations. However, because the lectures were aimed at non-specialists, the mathematics has been minimized, at some cost to the depth of treatment. In a progressive fashion Professor Spitzer describes the construction of a theoretical model for the physical arrangement and condition of the gaseous material in the interstellar medium, that is, its distribution, temperatures, pressures and subsequent densities, etc., and subsequent stages of star formation. Although this is more difficult to accomplish satisfactorily than in a detailed mathematical treatment, as in the author's previous text *Physical Processes in the Interstellar Medium* (Wiley, 1978), the book does constitute a useful introduction to our current state of knowledge of the interstellar medium for astronomers already well versed in the subject or the senior undergraduate wishing to follow some aspect of the subject to a greater depth than in the more popular books on general astronomy.

Commenting on the conventional overall explanation of the origin of the galaxies, stars and interstellar gas in the aftermath of the big bang theory, the book then deals with pre-1970 ideas (from existing ground-based observations and theoretical models) of the processing of the interstellar gas through progressive epochs of star formation and destruction. This approach sets up some of the physical and compositional conditions through which observations of the gaseous radiation absorbed by the gaseous interstellar medium, and also of the ultraviolet scattering aspects of interstellar dust. Other radiations in the electromagnetic spectrum (and methods for their detection) are described, with particular emphasis on the X-ray and microwave/radio regions, and the new information which observations in these regions convey.

Using somewhat descriptive and diagrammatic accounts of how one derives such parameters as the heavy element abundances in the interstellar gas, the deuteration to hydrogen ratio (important during the early epochs of the big bang), gaseous temperatures from the rotational populations of the molecular hydrogen and from the variety of highly ionized atomic species, etc., the author shows how an overall model can be constructed to fit the observed gaseous component, surrounded by successively hotter envelopes, immersed in an all pervading high-temperature (10⁶ K) "coronal" medium filling the entire region of interstellar space. The role of molecular hydrogen in these cold clouds and its chemical reactions, treated in the minor heavy element constituents, are discussed in relation to the condensation of material into minute dust grains, which tends to the ultimate concept of the existence and composition of giant molecular clouds. This model is further developed in terms of cloud evolution, including the effects of explosions of nearby stars (supernovae) sweeping through interstellar space, and moves conceptually to the establishment of gaseous instabilities, cloud fragmentation, and eventual collapse to star and star cluster formation.

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Internal clocks

The Clocks that Time Us: Physiology of the Circadian Rhythm System
by M. C. Moore-Ede, P. M. Sulzman and C. A. Pittler
Harvard University Press, £17.50

The English cope with their institutions by dressing them up in funny names. Sir Robert Peel's police became "bobbies". Their exact contemporary, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, founded in 1831 as a visible proof of the march of mind, pregerminating round the provinces, got the same treatment. It was soon dubbed the Grand British Omniscient Society, parodied by Dickens as the Mudfog Association for the Advancement of Everything, known to the common man as the British Ass. and seen by its leaders as the parliament of science. The familiarity of the labels, and the venerability of Britain's oldest travelling circus, mean we take the BA as traditional. This is a mistake. The collection of historical essays, for example, the BA has not been a small but a chameleon. As befits a scholar gypsy caravan, it has repeatedly changed its frontage to meet circumstances. So what has the BA done for the advancement of science? In its early years it functioned chiefly like a private masonic lodge for raising collective consciousness among science's inner coterie, the founding fathers. The BA then evolved during the high Victorian decades into science's premier public platform, where Wilberforce and Huxley could joust in 1860 over apes and angels, and Tyndall could spew forth the dogma of materialism from the presidential throne in 1874. All the time, its role

made to describe the circadian con- clocks, of feeding in terms of two nuclei and within the supra-chiasmatic nucleus and the other at some unknown (hypothalamic?) site. As such attempts are based on few experiments, upon fewer species, and as no physiologist is yet certain as to how feeding is controlled anyway, the tendentious nature of some of this discussion is clear. Although such an approach will not pose any problems for the research worker, the layman and the undergraduate would have benefited from more guidance in order to separate fact from speculation or deduction from assumption.

This section of the book concludes with a mathematical model describing the interaction between internal clocks and the outside rhythmic world. Although this material is new and stimulating, the apparent ability of the model to account for almost any contingency might be a severe limitation to its testability and scientific usefulness. The final section deals with "disorders", whether they result from "abnormal" times or are more readily understood as of clinical origin, such as insomnia and some rhythmic psychiatric disorders. This section is particularly well written and will be of great interest to a wide range of readers. The authors explain how each circumstance differs from normal, the changes in the body timekeeping system that this is believed to produce and the ways in which such problems might be alleviated. The "potential" implications of circadian studies on the assessment and chemotherapy of disease are also described.

The standard of presentation is high and the figures play an unusually important role in the account, partly because they are accompanied by legends of considerable length and information content. The book ends with a glossary and an extensive and up-to-date bibliography well suited to the needs of researchers.

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Imperial chameleon

The Parliament of Science: the British Association for the Advancement of Science 1831-1981
edited by Roy Macleod and Peter Collins
Science Reviews, £12.25
ISBN 0 905927 66 4

The English cope with their institutions by dressing them up in funny names. Sir Robert Peel's police became "bobbies". Their exact contemporary, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, founded in 1831 as a visible proof of the march of mind, pregerminating round the provinces, got the same treatment. It was soon dubbed the Grand British Omniscient Society, parodied by Dickens as the Mudfog Association for the Advancement of Everything, known to the common man as the British Ass. and seen by its leaders as the parliament of science. The familiarity of the labels, and the venerability of Britain's oldest travelling circus, mean we take the BA as traditional. This is a mistake. The collection of historical essays, for example, the BA has not been a small but a chameleon. As befits a scholar gypsy caravan, it has repeatedly changed its frontage to meet circumstances. So what has the BA done for the advancement of science? In its early years it functioned chiefly like a private masonic lodge for raising collective consciousness among science's inner coterie, the founding fathers. The BA then evolved during the high Victorian decades into science's premier public platform, where Wilberforce and Huxley could joust in 1860 over apes and angels, and Tyndall could spew forth the dogma of materialism from the presidential throne in 1874. All the time, its role

as orchestrator of research expanding, coordinating those wide surveys of land, sea, and which were the showpiece of Victorian imperialism. Yet the turn of the century the parting of the ways. The professional and specialized got, the more its white-hot floor, but in disciplinary journals international congresses. The esoteric it got, the less the action's debates could be grasped provincial burghers and their. So in the present century, the has been forced to carve out roles: it has branched into science education and popular (perhaps without much relief); and it has served as scientific virtuosity symbol, as its public relations advocate and; give it the tools and it will do job). And occasionally, stung own gaddies such as Ritchie (and by public disquiet, it has ed science's conscience and we up where science is taking nation. As former president Frederick Dainton writes in anlogue, the BA may not now be where it is going, but that is no bad or new. A peripatetic so should gather no moss. Of ways of seeing the BA, most potent, resonant but per misleading is as the parliament science. Several of these essays see this symbol, notably those the editors, by Derek Orange Giuliano Panofili. The coinage the phrase doubted in the wish that, conceived in the the great parliamentary reform a tion, the BA should be an debating association, not a cabal. For the Victorians the lamentary image raised expectati As Richard Yeo writes, free scientific method all the m virtue of Victorian liberalism. M over, seeing scientific organiz not as autocratic and courtly b constitutional, made the BA a boeth for such continental savar the scientists of the Italian S

leopardy metaphor as implying erico war-democratic, with a par franchise and accountability; still that the parliament of science sh possess an opposition. Rather, the parliamentary m phor implied a mandate to ! ern. The BA would organize give voice to science in the local would give its imprimatur to g science and weed out the bad social sciences and the parano got short shrift, whereas mathe cal physics' euphemism bec Section A); and would publish findings in quasi-parliamentary ports. It would tax the provinces budget research allocations (r funds were siphoned to the con lining clique). Not least, the pa ment of science would be imp giving direction to science in dominions, and occasionally hol vitation by in Canada, Australi South Africa. Moreover, though the BA annual parliaments, its govern was entrenched (O. J. R. Hov was secretary for 38 years). The ly presidents were generally pee was twenty years before a "Mr" held this office); and p soon passed to an inner cabinet, selecting by eminence and nexion. Patronage, influence an terest - all the Walpolean techn of parliamentary management - exploited by the Victorian olig of the BA. For historians fascinated by pulse and evolution of institutio less than for scientists ponc "whither now?" for the BA, densely-packed, and wide-ra volume makes absorbing readi Roy Porter is lecturer in the Wel Institute for the History of Med London. Guide to the Availability of I compiled by D. H. Borcherdt D. Hawley and published by t Munich, is available at £19.5 Library Association Publish Ridgmount Street, London W

BOOKS

Here's a good one!

The Vanishing Illchikler: American urban legends and their meanings by Jan Harold Brunvand
Norton, £10.50
ISBN 0 393 01473 8

Have you heard about the university lecturer - he can have lots of different names, but let's say, Chomsky or Whitehead or Taylor - who was appointed to a department of linguistics/education/history, only for his colleagues to realize that a terrible mistake had been made? Instead of the illustrious figure they thought they'd hired, it turned out that they'd actually appointed *Arnold Chomsky* or *A. H. Whitehead* or *A. J. Z. Taylor*. And of course by then it was too late. The namesakes were happily ensconced and no one had the nerve to do anything about it.

I'm only asking about this because I've heard the story in several different guises and, more significantly, from a number of sources who use some of the tell-tale phrases which Professor Brunvand establishes as the mark of new urban legends. The narrators, for example, claim to have heard it from "a friend" or "a friend of a friend" or "even someone in the bar at the last but one British Sociological Association Conference". There's also frequent recourse to the story to "and so". "And so, the university thought they were getting a real bargain, Chomsky as a senior lecturer in their department. And he had an American accent and because he was so famous no one liked to ask him any questions in the interview about his work. And so he was appointed. And now they're like, 'It just so happens the university faculty are acting in such an unprofessional way in order to appoint someone like Chomsky.' And for good measure there's a little implicit reassurance for the narrator: "I may not be a well-known academic like Chomsky - but at least I was appointed on merit rather than because I had a famous name."

Then there are the horror stories like the one about the young couple who were driving along the A1 just before dawn on a cold winter night (I've put in a few English details: Professor Brunvand's apparently inexhaustible readiness to include every possible version of each legend suggests my original position might even make his second edition). They ran out of petrol. And just before on the radio they'd heard about there being an escaped mad-dog man in the area. So he told her to get help. But he didn't come back, scratching noise on the roof of the car. "Scratch, scratch... scratch, daylight, when it was almost their way to Biggleswade" stopped and helped her out of the car and when she looked up there was her boyfriend hanging from the tree and his feet were scraping the roof of the car.

Fortunately Professor Jan Harold Brunvand (I'll give you the full name - just in case) doesn't get too serious about all this. He is, we are told, a "prestigious folklorist and editor of the *Folklore Journal* (given the subject matter, I suppose this might actually be a correct usage of "prestigious"). Despite a silly glossary where we learn that a joke is "a humorous folk-tale that is relatively short and ends with a punch line", he is a modest and engaging scholar, for most of the time he is content to extract them, to consider how these conform or disregard conventional standards, to note that urban legends often depict a clash between "modern conditions and some aspect of a traditional lifestyle". So that, for example, the tradition of keeping pets comes up against cramped urban living and the

conflict is embodied or even resolved in the story of pet alligators thrown down lavatories which now breed in the sewers. Not just alligators; the story gets elaborated. If they grow up down the sewers, the lack of light must mean they're also albino. So white alligators. And then if you add in all the marijuana growing down there after people have flushed it away to avoid being "busted" plus (just one more twist) the human foetus which have followed the same route, then you soon have sewers full of babies riding round on white alligators smoking dope (I'm not sure from the text if it's the babies or the alligators which smoke - but honestly, does a matter?). You wonder a little if Brunvand is hesitant about getting heavily into psychoanalysis or structuralism because of the sheer familiarity of his legendary material. I mean, it's okay, wheeling in Lévi-Strauss or

Relict Landscapes

The English Medieval Landscape edited by Leonard Cantor
Croom Helm, £12.95
ISBN 0 7099 0707 9

Landscapes fascinate. They have for generations inspired poets and novelists, painters and composers, explorers and photographers. During this century - and especially during the last three decades - they have also intrigued archaeologists and historians, architects and geographers, ecologists and preservationists. Each landscape has its own distinctive personality, each deserves its own biography. Fortunately, the dual burgeoning of the landscape school within historical geography and of landscape history itself, has brought an inter-disciplinary attention to the appearance of places in the past. Many scholars are concerned, not only with tracing the evolution of relict features in today's landscapes, which may be regarded as the appearance of places in earlier periods. Leonard Cantor's collection of edited essays falls essentially into the latter category, for its explicit aim is to "recreate and to analyse the development of the major elements in the English landscape" between 1066 and 1485.

Endeavouring to avoid duplicating existing synoptic studies of the history of medieval England which are organized chronologically, Leonard Cantor and his four authors discuss parks and warrens; marshland and waste; castles, fortified houses, manor houses and monastic settlements; villages and towns; and roads and tracks. An editorial apology is made for the absence of a chapter book covers a considerable debt to the changing English landscape" and the W. G. Hoskins about "the making of the English landscape", it owes even more to research results amassed during the last two decades or so by a new generation of historical geographers and landscape historians.

Collectively, these essays constitute a sound synthesis of our current knowledge about the English medieval landscape. They emphasize the constant questioning of accepted ideas about the origins and development of landscape features in the English medieval landscape and theories remains today as a battleground for debate about, for example, the genesis and functioning of common-field systems; the stability of farmsteads and villages; the role of demographic change; and the relative contributions of organic and of planned landscape development.

While much remains uncertain, there can be no doubt that man's role in changing the landscape of medieval England was massive: "natural" features, such as woodlands, marshlands and wastes, were colonized and reclaimed; "cultural" features, especially a remarkable diversity of earthworks and buildings,

Jung to bring some order or sense to the strange myths of far-away tribes, but would anyone be able to take deep structures or the collective unconscious seriously if the myth under examination concerned the pussy cat which fell in the bath, was put in the microwave oven to dry, and got cooked from the inside out?

Our very own folklorist of such matters, Stewart Sanderson of Leeds University, is generously acknowledged, particularly over the Vanishing Grandmother story, but I'm not telling you that one - it's nearly as old as the one about the snake which bit the old lady in Cardiff as she was riffling through the Indian carpets in Habitat.

Laurie Taylor
Laurie Taylor is professor of sociology at the University of York.

were constructed and - by the funniness of the situation - transformed. Although this transformation is adequately described and explained in these essays, they lack much interpretative depth: their authors are satisfied with portraying the events and conjunctures, leaving to one side the underlying structures. Much of the medieval English landscape was indeed a by-product of the need to produce food, of the basic fight for survival by most of its population; but to what extent were fear, faith and fashion also processes operative in the making of that landscape? Again, landscapes reflect not only economic production but also social reproduction: to what extent was a conflict of social interests expressed in the medieval English landscape? How significant were regional variations in that landscape and how might these be interpreted? What meaning did the landscape have for those who created it? Such questions are not directly confronted in these essays. Perhaps this is to expect too much. But disappointment may justifiably be expressed about the poor quality of all of the plates and of most of the figures illustrating this

with which he has, in his own terms, to reeling that unhappy dream, all this and inhibited by the thought that as Steele's reviewer I may unwittingly overstep the convention by which a reviewer merely reports on the book he is reviewing.

Different premises

Freud and Jung: conflicts of interpretation by Robert S. Steele
Routledge and Kegan Paul, £14.95
ISBN 0 7100 9067 6

In addressing himself to the differences between the Freudian and Jungian systems of thought, Robert Steele argues that these do not, as is commonly believed, hinge on the Jungian scientific, but on the fact that they had profoundly different visions of reality and therefore constructed radically different psychologies.

Steele is, if I understand him rightly, concerned not with who is in the controversies between Jung and Freud, and between Jungians and Freudians, but rather to demonstrate that hermeneutics, the art or science of interpretation, enables one to take up a detached vantage point, from which it can be seen that both Jung and Freud were, in their own way, engaged in a struggle to understand man's sense of his own meaning.

As Dr Steele points out, hermeneutics began as the art of interpreting religious texts and even in the contemporary secular version he practices it presumes that a real dialogue takes place between the heret and the texts he is interpreting. As a result, Dr Steele can claim that his book is a report on the dialogue that has taken place between himself and Freud and Jung, during which they told him more than they knew they were telling when they wrote the texts to which Dr Steele has applied himself - and



A scene of torture depicted in the Saint Lawrence window in the Cathedral of Saint-Étienne of Auxerre. Taken from Stained Glass in Thirteenth-Century Burgundy by Virginia Chieffo Ruggin, published by Princeton University Press at £30.

formulations in words of non-verbal, unspoken ideas that had been verbalized before the dream, and had caused it. This is precisely the point I made in the essay "Causes and Observed" (1966) and which Thomas Szasz had made at greater length in *The Myth of Mental Illness* (1961).

Dr Steele also believes that for two reasons Freud and Jung could never have come to an agreement. First, their dogmatic temperaments made them incapable of creative dialogue with one another. "Their letters do not reveal two men with great analytic insight helping each other to explore their own psychic depths or two great minds continually grappling with the riddles of human nature [but] two intelligent people trying to stay on the good side of one another, hoping abuse on their enemies, . . . and, sadly, avoiding any revelations to one another that they did not have to make."

Second, their interpretive systems were based on irreconcilable philosophical premises. Freud remained loyal all his life to the scientific positivism he had discovered while a student and believed that in psychoanalysis he had discovered a method for observing mental processes objectively, while Jung built on a neo-platonist thread that had been part of his family's Christian theological tradition and believed that ideas were the only true realities. Freud and Jung were, it seems, like the two angry fishwives abusing one another across the street who inspired Sydney Smith's punning joke: "Those two will never agree; they are arguing from different premises."

Finally, in view of the fact that some readers will be tempted to read this book as a joint biography of Freud and Jung, it must be mentioned that Dr Steele does not seem to have read Ronald Clark's *Freud: the man and the cause* (1980), or Frank Sulloway's *Freud: biologist of the mind* (1979), or Vincent Brown's *Jung: man and myth* (1978).

Charles Rycroft
Charles Rycroft's most recent book was "The Innocence of Dreams" (1979).

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Perth, Western Australia
FIXED-TERM APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following positions which are available from the dates shown for a period of three years:

SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND LIFE SCIENCES
EN0428 LECTURER IN ECOLOGY
(Post available from 1 January 1983)
The appointee will be responsible for the development and presentation of courses and for research in pure and applied ecology and particularly in community ecology and ecosystem management. The appointee should have a basic training in environmental management and the modelling of ecology in at least one of the following areas: arid zone ecosystems, management, wetland studies, management of peats and woods, park and wildlife management, water resources management.

SCHOOL OF PHYSICS
EN0446 LECTURER IN PHYSICS
(Post available from 1 January 1983)
The School has an established interest in surface physics, including low energy electron diffraction, Auger spectroscopy, and infra-red reflection spectroscopy using micro-processors and micro-computer-based data logging facilities. Related activities include semi-conductor and solar energy research.

SCHOOL OF HUMAN COMMUNICATION
EN0445 LECTURER IN COMPARATIVE LITERATURE
(Post available from 1 January 1983)
The candidate will be expected to have a strong background in Literary Theory and be familiar with a wide range of theoretical approaches to literature. Preference will be given to candidates with research interests in general literary, semiotics, literature and society, or feminist theory. The candidate must be competent in at least one language other than English and committed to a comparative and interdisciplinary approach to the teaching of literature. The appointee should be able to teach courses in one or more of the following areas: Popular Literature; Contemporary Fiction; Literature of the Americas; Women and Literature; African or American Literature.

EN0338 LECTURER IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN STUDIES
(Post available from 1 February 1983)
The South-east Asian Studies Programme provides undergraduate and postgraduate students with interdisciplinary teaching relating to the region. The programme is currently operating on a part-time basis. The appointee will be expected to coordinate and teach courses in the region. The appointee should have a PhD and publications in relevant disciplines. Previous teaching experience of both internal and external students is important. Knowledge of a South-east Asian language would be an advantage.

GENERAL Salary Range: Lecturer \$420,963 to \$427,639 per annum
Conditions of appointment include payment of fees to Perth for appointee and dependent family, settling-in allowance and contribution towards relocation expenses.

PROCEDURE OF APPLICATIONS: There is no prescribed application form, but TWO COMPLETE SETS of detailed applications quoting the appropriate reference number, including full personal particulars, details of tertiary qualifications, career history and description of posts held, area of special competence and interest, research completed or currently being undertaken, personal views on teaching, and responsibility in these; list of institutions or societies and positions of these professional appointments should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Murdoch University, Western Australia 6150, by 10 September 1982.

Applicants resident in the United Kingdom, Europe or Africa, at the time of application should also forward ONE further copy to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Acpu), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

PROFESSORIAL POSTS

Applications are invited for the following newly created chair positions:

CHAIR OF FISHERIES TECHNOLOGY

(Department of Fisheries Technology)

Applicants should have qualifications, experience and personal qualities demonstrating a capacity to give effective overall leadership in the academic and administrative work of the Department. Teaching experience at a degree level is essential. Applicants should have demonstrated productivity in the areas of research or professional development work. Industrial or commercial experience, although not essential, is desirable. The appointee will be appointed to the Headship of the Department of Fisheries Technology. The Department offers a three-year Diploma in Fisheries Technology and it is anticipated that a Fisheries Science degree will soon be offered. The appointee will be expected to take an active part in teaching, provide leadership in research and be involved in university administration and professional activities.

CHAIR OF APPLIED PHYSICS

(Department of Applied Physics)

Applicants should have qualifications, experience and personal qualities demonstrating a capacity to give effective overall leadership in the academic and administrative work of the Department. Teaching experience at a degree level is essential. Applicants should also have demonstrated productivity in the areas of research or professional development work. Industrial or commercial experience, although not essential, is desirable. The appointee will be appointed to the Headship of the Department which comprises seven academic staff plus a small support staff.

The Department is responsible for all grades of theoretical and practical physics in Engineering, Chemical Technology, Architecture and Building, Forestry, Surveying and Fisheries Technology courses. The physics taken in the first year is substantially at a level of matriculation physics. The structure of courses given is to provide a training in scientific principles of physics.

The appointee will be expected to take an active part in teaching, provide leadership in research and be involved in university administration and professional activities.

NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING
Applications are invited for the position of Senior Lecturer in Accounting in the Department of Economics.

Applicants should be qualified in accounting and have a PhD or equivalent research degree. Previous teaching experience of both internal and external students is important. Knowledge of a South-east Asian language would be an advantage.

GENERAL Salary Range: Lecturer \$420,963 to \$427,639 per annum
Conditions of appointment include payment of fees to Perth for appointee and dependent family, settling-in allowance and contribution towards relocation expenses.

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following positions for which applications close on 11 August 1982. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows - Professor \$443,204; Senior Lecturer \$242,963-242,963; Lecturer \$142,963-142,963. Further details and application procedures may be obtained from The Association of Commonwealth Universities (Acpu), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF unless otherwise stated.

University of New South Wales, Sydney
LECTURERS - SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applicants should have a doctorate and a thorough background training in general experimental psychology. Preference will be given to applicants with an interest in experimental psychology, clinical psychology and/or behavioural processes and evaluation. Our applicants are also sought from post-graduate research centres who are willing to teach in new areas of psychology.

University of Queensland
LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE

First or second degree in architecture with subsequent specialisation in computing - or a degree in computing, or a degree in architecture with specialisation in architectural computing. Higher degree an advantage. The appointee will be expected to teach at both first and second degree level. The appointment will be for a period of three years.

University of Tasmania
CHAIR OF ECONOMICS

The chair is a new vacant position in the Department of Economics. The University is seeking an eminent scholar in any field of Economics. The appointee will be expected to teach at both first and second degree level. The appointment will be for a period of three years.

Griffith University, Brisbane
SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTING

Applicants are invited from those with a first degree in computing and a postgraduate qualification in a related area. The appointee will be expected to teach at both first and second degree level. The appointment will be for a period of three years.

The University of Melbourne
CHAIR OF STATISTICS

The University of Melbourne is seeking an eminent scholar in any field of Statistics. The appointee will be expected to teach at both first and second degree level. The appointment will be for a period of three years.

Polytechnics continued

TESSIDE POLYTECHNIC
 DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

A vacancy exists for a RESEARCH ASSISTANT in the Department where the research is currently in the areas of Computer Aided Manufacture, Fluid Dynamics, Tribology and Engineering Metallurgy. Applications are invited from engineers with successful research records preferably in one of the above fields.

The salary is £11,031 to £13,290 per annum (work year to 25.04.82) depending on appointment. Salary on appointment will be greater than £13,290 per annum.

Application forms and particulars are available from the Director, TESSIDE Polytechnic, Park Road, Walsby, Doncaster, Yorkshire, DN1 1TA.

Closing date for applications is 31 August 1982.

University of Bophuthatswana

Applications are invited for the following posts at the Mmabatho Campus of the University of Bophuthatswana.

School of Education
 Department of Mathematics
Professor/Senior Lecturer
 Requirements: Appropriate Senior Degree in Mathematics and extensive teaching experience.
 Assumption of duty: As soon as possible.

Department of Chemistry
Senior Lecturer/Lecturer
 Requirements: A Senior Degree with qualifications in Inorganic Chemistry.
 Assumption of duty: As soon as possible.

Department of Professional Studies in Education
Senior Lecturer/Lecturer
 Requirements: Senior Degree with qualifications in theories of Education and Sociology or Philosophy of Education.
 Assumption of duty: As soon as possible.

Central Administration
Sports Officer (Rank: Senior Lecturer/Lecturer)
 Duties: The successful applicant will be responsible for the organisation and control of all matters pertaining to sports and recreation at the university.
 Requirements: A University Degree in Physical Education plus relevant administrative and sporting experience.
 Assumption of duty: January 1983.
 Closing date: 7 September 1982

Salary Scales:
 Professor: R23 109 x 936 - 24 045 x 1 035 - 30 255
 Senior Lecturer: R16 567 x 936 - 24 045
 Lecturer: R12 857 x 780 - 18 567 x 936 - 22 173

Applications to be directed to: The Registrar (Admin), University of Bophuthatswana, Private Bag X2046, Mafikeng 8870.
 Tel: (0140) 21171/5.

Administration

Director

MRC Medical Sociology Unit

The Council invites applications for the post of full-time Director of the MRC Medical Sociology Unit to be taken up on the retirement of the present Director, Professor Raymond Illsley, on 30 September 1984.

It is expected that the Unit will continue to bring the theories and methods of the social sciences to bear on problems relevant to health and that the future programme might include studies of the relation between social structures, social change, life styles, health and health care. The nature of the programme and the size and location of the Unit, however, may not remain in Aberdeen, will be decided by the Council. The successful candidate will be familiar with sociological approaches to health and will be medically qualified. The salary for the position is in the Senior Lecturers Grade which is equivalent to the University Professorial range. If the successful candidate is clinical a honorary consultant contract will be sought and the salary will be on the NHS consultant scale. Some assistance with removal expenses may be available.

Further information may be obtained from Dr M B Kemp at 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL (Tel. 01-535 6422 ext 331). Applications should be submitted to the Secretary of the Council at the same address not later than 28 October 1982.

MRC
 Medical Research Council 1982.

LONDON
 Guildhall School of Music and Drama

Applications are sought for the post of Registrar in this music conservatoire. The main responsibilities of the Registrar are the admission and control of the students, registration for examinations, and the organisation of the time-table process. The Registrar has 625 full-time and 850 part-time students.

Previous experience in educational administration, particularly in music and/or drama, is desirable.

Salary in the post is £8,553 p.a. to £10,125 p.a. inclusive of superannuation.

For further details and an application form, please contact the Director of Administration (Mr G. D. W. Smith) at the School - 511c, Guildhall Street, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-538 2871, 111.

OXFORD
 UNIVERSITY OF ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited from graduates for two posts of Administrative Officer in the Medical School Office and the University School Office. The Administrative Officer in the Medical School Office will be responsible for the day to day administration of the school. The Administrative Officer in the University School Office will be responsible for the day to day administration of the school.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr H. W. Jones, Assistant Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Oxford, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, by not later than 11 August 1982.

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Overseas Continued

AUSTRALIA
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ECONOMISTS

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 Ref. ED/282(VP/ED)

The successful candidate will assist the Director of Education in the planning and implementation of the Institute's programmes and serve as specialist head of the department of English language improvement and applied language theory. He will design refresher courses for teachers, conduct research and develop prototype instructional materials for language teaching.

Candidates should have (a) a Hong Kong or British university degree in English or closely related field or equivalent; (b) an additional qualification in a related field, e.g. a Master degree in English Language or Linguistics; (c) a Diploma in Education or equivalent; and (d) 10 years' post-degree experience in teaching and research or teacher training.

Appointment will be for an initial period of 3 years. Salary scale is HK\$16,225-HK\$20,685 per month (approx. £21,230-£24,100 p.a.).

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Overseas continued

Professor/Senior Lecturer Commercial Law

Applications are invited for the above post as a result of the present appointee being unable to take up the position due to ill health.

The post is tenable for three years commencing October 1982 and is renewable.

The location is at a newly established University Campus in Nigeria, where the successful applicant will be involved in establishing and developing a new law faculty.

Applicants must hold at least a Masters Degree in Laws and have considerable experience in Company and Commercial Law. There are no age limits and a recently retired person may find this opportunity an exciting challenge.

Remuneration will not be less than:

- £10,000 p.a. tax free in the UK.
- 6,000 Naira p.a. tax free local allowance (adequate to meet local cost of living).
- Free car (Peugeot 504).
- Free accommodation and services in own bungalow on university campus.
- Free travel to and from the UK.
- Free first class travel to anywhere in the world for each summer vacation.

Holborn Law Tutors have been retained to fill this position and full details will be available on request.

Please send detailed c.v. to the Director of Studies, Holborn Law Tutors, Rouppel Street, London SE1 8SS

Librarians

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Assistant Under-Librarian (Automation)

Experienced programmer/analyst required as soon as possible to assist in the work of the Library's Automation Department. Responsibilities of the post will include maintenance and development of the Library's machine-readable cataloguing system. Knowledge of PL/1 and/or FORTRAN/77 desirable. Familiarity with the MARC format would be an additional advantage.

Stipend on the Assistant Under-Librarian scale: £7,700 to £10,575 (under review).

Further particulars from the University Librarian, Cambridge University Library, West Rd, Cambridge CB3 9DR, to whom applications should be sent by 17 September, 1982.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Head of Official Publications Department

Experienced graduate librarian required as soon as possible to take charge of the Official Publications Department. Applicants should hold a good honours degree; research and/or library qualifications would be an additional advantage.

Stipend on the Under-Librarian scale: £9,335 to £13,735 (under review).

Further particulars from the University Librarian, Cambridge University Library, West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DR, to whom applications should be sent by 17 September, 1982.

COLLEGE LIBRARIAN

Salary £9,672-£10,674 per annum inclusive

A qualified Librarian is required for the above post at Willesden College of Technology, Denzil Road, London NW10. The College is mainly a building and engineering establishment having seven academic departments.

The appointee will be responsible for the general administration of the Library (both at the main college site in Denzil Road and at the Dollis Hill Site).

Previous experience in an educational establishment would be an advantage.

Brent is an equal opportunity employer. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, nationality, ethnic or national origins, age, marital status, sex, sexual orientation and from registered disabled persons.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 708, Brent House, High Road, Wembley, Middlesex, returnable 31st August. Telephone 01-903 0371 (24-hour Answerphone service). Reference Number E/393 must be quoted.

LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

Research continued

Huddersfield Polytechnic: Session 1982/3

Research Degree of MPhil or PhD by Part Time Study

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Enquiries to: Dean of Research, The Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH

The Times Higher Education Supplement

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12	Psychology (II)
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26	Computer Science

Special Features for 1982

September 10	High Education in the Common Market
October 8	Academic Journals

Don's diary

Sunday

The past two weekends have been lost to the urgencies of the examination process. Meanwhile grass and nettles have grown out of control. So, a hard but happy time mowing the lawn, cutting the rough grass at the bottom, weeding the bed of houseleeks near the magnolia. Wondering why I spent so much of my youth at books. Was it really to escape from labouring on the farm? If so, why did I invest in a pile of useless grass that will surely burden my dotage? Was dotage always a thing of the future? A pleasant day of useful work and quiet meditation.

Monday

Tightness round the chest. Calamity? Keep quiet. Uneasy morning; scratching about aimlessly in lab. Viktor's manuscript must be finished but don't somehow feel in the mood. Very inefficient.

Tuesday

Feeling better. Made a good early start on Viktor's paper, got it typed up and posted to the editor. Viktor returned to Sverdlovsk nearly two weeks ago after nine months working here on meteoritic metal. We had some good fun. It is strange, this process of relinquishing a hold on work that has occupied a substantial portion of your time. Anyway it is now done. Part of morning with regular news and information.

Wednesday

In bed all day. Hazel called faculty office. They are always efficient. Rest peacefully.

Thursday

Absent through illness from today's lunch for faculty tutors. It should have been my last. After 33 years in Manchester, 17 as senior tutor, I become in September a notified redundant. Nostalgia time!

When I had the house to myself, not daring to assault my wife's more sensitive ear, I played the old scratched mono of Furtwängler's *Fidelio* [HMV - ALP 1130-32] that had not been put to the needle in 20 years. And ate sardines with brown bread. Interleafed, I found a square of newspaper on which Neville Cardus reported preparations for the ceremonial first night *Fidelio* at the Vienna State Opera, thus: "English music and culture are, as far as I can gather at the moment, represented with striking polarity and breadth of view by John Christie, David Webster, T. E. Bean and Jack Hylton." *Sic transit!*

I cannot truly say that my years have proved either the depths of injustice, or the efflorescence of the spirit in *Fidelio*. It was despicable retroactively to rewrite the terms of the readership; it was pleasing to see one's name on a cosmic mineral. The general impression, however, is merely that the good times have been had.

The earliest days in Manchester were spent in the same house as Barry Tuckwell and Leslie Newland, then with the Halle, and I remember sitting in the auditorium of the rebuilt Free Trade Hall that first Sunday when the invited audience had departed and orchestra went into rehearsal. Barbirolli said it sounded better without the bodies. Thus I encountered the working as against the drinking hours of the performing artist.

As the restrictions of wartime eased, so mobility improved; but in the highest councils of the university one afternoon, dark clouds appeared to close about one A. C. B. Lovell in the matter of a large steel structure not paid for. Drinking with the Halle had taught the virtues of immediately available cash in quantity. Luckily for the theatrical gesture I carried a large white note to the value of £5. Injected at a psychological moment, this moved thinking towards what would be known in lumber circles as a whip-round. Soon afterwards the Russian Sputnik saved the day. I have never spent anything with such pleasure since. Indeed the tuppenny coloured notes of today are quite inadequate to that sort of psychological leverage.

Brought up to recognize the obligations of public office, I have always treasured vice-chancellor Mansfield Cooper's acceptance of the senior tutorship as providing, outside of the shackles of departmental administration, an individual concern for the person as against the institution. As everything now becomes financially more restrictive I sense a hardening of attitudes to favour the institutional point of view against the personal misfit. I hope this

Financial difficulties have also encouraged massive repetition of the spenders. Costs slogan of the big research. Well yes, big research can be expensive, but big expense is not the only measure of valid scholarship. Let there still be a place for the one man and a boy operation. Sometimes, even, one could do without the boy.

So, ranging in recent years from San Francisco to Samarkand, I now prepare to settle down in Stockport. Cosmic minerals are things of the past, hopefully the future lies in my sempervivens.

Friday

Out of doors for the first time and regretting it. Always I tell myself not to go out too soon but, equally with my colleagues, I am resistant to my own good advice. Scurry back to the warmth. Now to reopen that file on cracks in meteoritic iron. It has been dormant for more than a month. I really enjoyed rereading what I had written. Can I remember something about the aged Auden reading only his own work. Perhaps he had it right.

Saturday

Tramped down to the bottom of the garden. Nettles and cut grass still on the ground, festering, ungathered. Here we go again.

Howard Axon

Dr Axon is taking early retirement after 33 years in the University of Manchester and hopes to spend more time with his houseleeks.

Writing from the banks of Walden Pond, "Massachusetts Parks environmental service: no alcohol, no pets", watching misshapen humanity battling with its kids. No Thoreau, no Emerson. But I saw a copy of *The THES* in the most excellent newspaper stand in Harvard Square, and that reminded me of promises. But it also reminded me of 30 years ago when I saw a poster there saying "President resigns"; "he can't get out of it that easily", I thought, summoning to mind my knowledge of the US constitution in those cardiac days. But it was President Comant. Harvard was still like that then, very proud when it was provincial - like the old lady of Boston, "why travel? I'm here" before it went national in both recruitment of students and staff and became just the best of the famous secretarial response: "The President is in Washington today talking to Mr Taft".

That single copy in the square. So it can't be all subscribers. There are impulsive buyers. Now I've always coveted a monthly column, but to have to begin in August and September! Who the hell reads it in the long vac? Surely only the threatened or the obsessive. So to ride hobby horses in turn, one for each.

To the three-headed fundamental dark thought. The end began earlier than we noticed. Even before the Joseph cuts, there was the slowdown of expansion and "negative growth", stagnation. There were touches of it even before. I remember having a nightmare - immediately after I got my first chair at the age of 36. I dreamt that I had become a certain old fellow who from the time he got his chair resolved to be a "character", lay on the oars and took to going to the cinema. Admittedly that would only be possible in London where there are sufficient new films and revivals to stave off boredom. But a lot of the older generation I met at Sheffield (it could be many other places) when asked - for I still had a few annoying American mannerisms - "where are you working on?" would reply, "the work I did on". Actually the work was probably different, typus, and cholera were

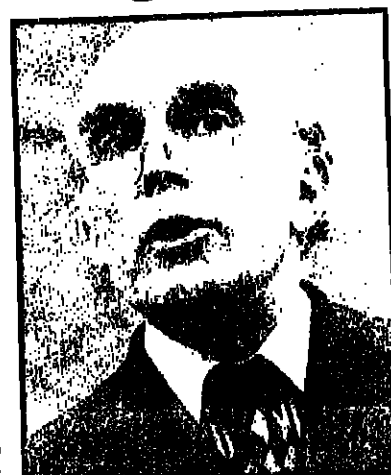
have young men of promise commonly set to stay in the same place for 40 years. "Sit on your arse for 40 years", as Louis MacNeice remarked in his prewar "Bingpiss Music". "And then you get on a pension". And the next or place now seems gentrified from a bourgeois function into a piece of personal property. So often people teach what they like and colleagues do not interfere, indeed often cover up, even when they make no contribution to learning and teach badly. But the few bad fish in the pile are a red herring. I'm more worried that nearly all of us will get stuck in our small pools. And I don't just mean old civics. LSE and Oxford are just as inbred, in some ways worse because they don't recognize

A view from the desert

Any good doctor will try to work himself out of a job. Dr Kerr (whose subject is not medicine, but, better, mathematics, a pursuit which comprehends the totality of things, for "all things are numbers", as Pythagoras used to say) and his colleagues at the CNAA are working towards the day when all the various dependencies, protectorates and client kingdoms will have run up their own flags and will decide for themselves whether they can put on that advanced diploma in sewage disposal or embalming without all the rigmarole of external validation which at present they have to go through.

The guaranteeing of standards by a central authority has, of course, been of unspeakable value in the widening of higher education on a secure basis over the past 10 or 15 years. But any institution cannot help but impede the objectives for which it was established after it has been in existence for any time. If history has any laws, that is the first one in the book. I never see the acronym CNAA but I think of the biblical name Canaan which was

Disloyal summer thoughts



Bernard Crick

age so that professional standards could develop and a national purpose be served. And universities added another argument: security of tenure allowed for independence of judgment - neither state nor patron could tell one what to teach and how.

Now this is, in some ways, a pleasant and good state of affairs. American academics have envied us. But in the days of Northcote-Trevelyan, nobody believed that to give right of tenure for a working life would in fact mean that most people would spend their working life in one job, when the essence of bureaucracy might seem to be repetition, security and remoteness from direct public control. For one they were dealing with gentlemen, who long before 65, after some faithful public service, would have inherited some property and retired to manage it, or else obtained a living of souls more pleasant than perpetual pen-pushing or tutoring. And while lifespan was only some five or six years different

of buildings that houses British further education experiment will not be penetrated by those in the know. Ignoring mysterious signposts labelled BBOUP I found my way to reception and parked in a small car park, apparently for short stay visitors since it was marked all round with double yellow lines. I asked for a prospectus and was handed a brown envelope with a slim booklet inside. I flicked through in search of the names of academic staff and, finding none, inquired of the receptionist where I should find such details, explaining that I was a sixth-form teacher would benefit university colleges, and vice-versa - for a spell. If only we could have traded-off in security for all against compulsory redundancy for none; but there's no thinking mechanism in the university world, only entrenched defences.

the initial idea into a managable shape by trial and error and, possibly, prayer and fasting. The Sanhedrin at Gray's Inn Road seems to expect a man to know exactly what he's looking for before he's had time to focus on it. I know very well the difficulties which the panel-members face (united supervisors, maintenance of the warranty to the public that the goods being offered under their gold seal of approval are up to standard). But even so, they can end up by being *plus royaliste que le roi*.

In a long life I have noticed that only rarely is learning equally balanced by judgment among those in the academic trade.

Another affliction of the Israelites just now is, I think, the question of membership of Canaanite panels. I know I've already alluded to changes in these as injurious to the proper appreciation of a client's case on some issue or another relating to a proposed research programme, but on the other hand some seem perturbed by the same if not more so. Ideas and attitudes are of course required, though continuity has to be considered. It's a tricky question.

the problem. I don't know what is to be done. But since we have the tenure system, and reject the "publish or perish" of the American system, then there should be some way of circulating people. The Northcote-Trevelyan model implies a "service" and a service has rules and procedures for postings and circulation; but the "University Service" has none. Most of us will deny that it is a service; it is a series of private corporations paid for by a miraculously neutral and paternal state. But we have in fact taken all the advantages of a service without any of the corresponding disadvantages; another instance of why the public and the politicians now look on us with scepticism as well as awe.

What if it were a condition of promotion from the lecturer grade to the senior lecturer that a candidate had taught three years elsewhere? Such a condition would institute a national system of swaps (and back page of *The THES* would double in size). Consider how small is the average department and with the PhD system how specialized our appointments. How quickly people learn each other's viewpoints and not to talk "shop" to avoid boredom or trouble. I remember in the LSE common room one could meet people from other departments, but the talk was rarely disciplinary and intellectual. And it isn't just the department system: I know at least two Oxford colleges where the Fellows don't talk at all at lunch to avoid quarrelling. One must have remarkable powers of self-renewal to stay alert, fresh and speculative year in and year out with the same colleagues and usually the same kind of students. How refreshing to go elsewhere for a while and find slightly different assumptions and the need at least to reshuffle one's old pack. Of course the ultimate argument against more horizontal mobility is "the children's education", but (a) the spouse never says that if it is a matter of promotion or a blessed year in America (by the way, Australia and New Zealand are also nice); and (b) one English school is, at the end of the day, so

Of course I'm bitterly against compulsory redundancies, but I wish we had found some way other than expansion of getting more circulation into the system. We cannot avoid elites, but public law can work to ensure some circulation of elites. It is so hard for elites themselves to become ossified. Actually it is a myth that people perish in the States if they don't publish; they get promotion into "a good Liberal Arts College". If only we could treat all tertiary education as a system: three years in Newcastle Poly could equal one at Oxford, and many a sixth-form teacher would benefit university colleges, and vice-versa - for a spell. If only we could have traded-off in security for all against compulsory redundancy for none; but there's no thinking mechanism in the university world, only entrenched defences.

to describe the territory constituting the Holy Land before the advent of the Israelites. And as students of the Old Testament are aware, the influence of Canaanite ideas and customs on the life of Israel was sometimes anything but good. One area where it bears ill upon the children of Israel at moment is, I think, that of higher degree registration. The requirement to be specific on the form about something which, by definition, is yet to be ascertained (and I'm really thinking about my own general field of humane studies; for the sciences the case may be different) is often a source of avoidable longed and wearisome correspondence through a bureaucracy whose membership may in fact change during the course of the action. But it's not so much the mechanics of getting an honorary may in fact change during the course of the action. But it's not so much the mechanics of getting an honorary may in fact change during the course of the action. But it's not so much the mechanics of getting an honorary may in fact change during the course of the action.

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H. MacL. Currie
The author is head of the department of humanities at Teesside Polytechnic.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Long-term harm caused by spending cuts

Sir, - As students and teachers in university history departments, we feel it necessary to draw public attention to the damage being done to universities by the Government's spending cuts. At this time of year, as the results of A levels and Scottish Highers are announced, many young people will feel the impact of the cuts in terms of immediate, personal disappointment. However, as historians, we wish to point to the long-term, less tangible harm being caused to the country's intellectual and cultural life.

University funds are to be cut by 17 per cent by 1984, cuts two or three times greater than any others in the public sector. The effect on those applying for places at universities is already being felt. By 1984 there will be over 20,000 fewer places at universities than in 1979/80. Yet this reduction comes at a time when the number of 18-year-olds is growing. Applicants better qualified than those accepted in the past will now be rejected even though Britain has a smaller proportion of its population in higher education than almost any other developed country. Groups who have traditionally been under-represented in higher education will find it even harder to gain university places.

It is not only unsuccessful university applicants who will suffer by the Government's actions. Those students who do obtain places at university will face financial difficulties with a decrease in the real value of grants and an increasing reliance on parental contributions. As 75 per cent of university spending goes on wages, spending cuts will inevitably mean the loss of staff. Students will

relevant material, in evaluating and argument, and in presenting a logical case. Such skills have long been regarded as widely valuable. Society cannot live by inventions alone, however proud the universities might be of their contribution to scientific advance and technological innovation. While students and society correctly expect university courses to provide vocational skills, it is essential to assert that it is a vital part of the universities' wider function to help create a society that values reasoned debate, analytical rigour, and intellectual originality. Each discipline has its own contribution to make. History is of use as a defence against the misuse of history. The clearest and most crucial understanding of the past is crucial, as we confront a complex and difficult present.

We oppose the Government's cuts in higher education and its criteria for distinguishing between disciplines. We re-affirm the value of the humanities and of the social sciences, and the value of the universities within the life of our country.

Yours sincerely,
T. O. RANGER,
J. H. DENTON,
ANN HUGHES,
Department of History,
University of Manchester.

This letter is also signed by over 200 teaching staff of 28 university history departments in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and by staff of the Institute of Historical Research and the Courtauld Institute of Art

OU barriers

Sir, - The term "Open University" is a misnomer as I discovered when I visited there recently. Guarded on all sides by coded two-lane highways

of buildings that houses British further education experiment will not be penetrated by those in the know.

Ignoring mysterious signposts labelled BBOUP I found my way to reception and parked in a small car park, apparently for short stay visitors since it was marked all round with double yellow lines. I asked for a prospectus and was handed a brown envelope with a slim booklet inside. I flicked through in search of the names of academic staff and, finding none, inquired of the receptionist where I should find such details, explaining that I was a sixth-form teacher would benefit university colleges, and vice-versa - for a spell. If only we could have traded-off in security for all against compulsory redundancy for none; but there's no thinking mechanism in the university world, only entrenched defences.

With a worried look, the receptionist denied that such information was in print, nor could she tell me who taught what; they did not release that sort of information. After a *sotto voce* discussion with a man - perhaps an academic - who was keeping a low profile over a glass of beer, she suggested I write in with my inquiry. At this point, the man stepped gallantly in saying I should address my letter to the chairman - *chairperson*. He hastily corrected himself, noticing I was a woman - of D102. I looked uncertain and asked what that was. He dismissed my inquiry and, with a furtive look over his shoulder, told me that the chairperson of social science would do.

My sense of misgiving was compounded when a helpful librarian suggested that I might drop in the social studies building on the off-chance of finding someone there. She had no idea where it was, she confided, but she could give me a number to contact; nor did she know whose telephone number it was.

If there are any live members of staff at the OU teaching social studies, world affairs, third world/development studies, I should be delighted to meet them to discuss the MRG and its reports on minorities around the world.

Yours faithfully,
JACKIE WRAY,
Minority Rights Group,
Benjamin Franklin House,
36 Craven Street,
London WC2.

Teacher training

Sir, - Sir Keith Joseph's response to the Advisory Committee for the Supply and Education of Teachers

those most directly concerned and widely dispersed. A strong and considered reaction. There undoubtedly will be when national committees and college academic boards reassemble.

In the meantime early comment on a number of issues seems desirable. The policy of discrimination in favour of the university sector must cause alarm and be likely to lead to much cynicism and bitterness in the public sector. Teacher training departments in polytechnics and colleges have already suffered severely and it is these institutions which are again savaged on educationally justifiable grounds.

The public sector institutions have made enormous efforts to adjust to changing intake targets, to regroup staff, to modify established and develop new courses. They have sought to make effective use of resources by combing the teaching of elements in BA and BEd courses. They have particularly concerned themselves with the education of non-academic children and the new groups of 16-

Bonds issue

Sir, - In the light of the financial problems with which universities and students are faced at present the short article on bonds issued by Dartmouth College in the USA (*THES*, July 16) is interesting.

How adventurous are we prepared to be in our investigations into alternative or additional ways of financing higher education? I fully appreciate that issuing bonds in order to provide a source of funds for loans to students may not be too successful in the US at present; nevertheless, such ideas may be worth discussing - not only in relation to student loans.

This and other ideas need discussion - at a high level and openly. I suggest universities consider a conference or a series of talks early in the 1982/83 year; such meetings could well assist in moving forward with radical changes emanating from us instead of from government.

Yours faithfully,
L. R. TURNER,
Assistant Bursar,
University College, Cardiff.

year-olds staying on at school, drawing on particularly relevant experience which may have in other contexts. As these developments are about to bear fruit to the benefit of

sector. The other shift of balance between the postgraduate certificate of education and the BEd is no less a cause of concern. It reflects a failure to appreciate what the BEd has become and the significant contribution it can make to secondary teaching in special and generalist areas. The reduction in public sector provision means that there will be an inadequate base here for future expansion of secondary training when that is needed or for a major in-service contribution.

As compared with the ACSET proposals, the Department of Education and Science's response seems shortsighted and lacking in justification. The consequences will be damaging to teacher education in the public sector and to the schools.

Yours faithfully,
KAY DAVIES,
Academic secretary,
Standing Committee for the Education and Training of Teachers,
Mableton Place,
London WC1.

Research and theory

Sir, - Two cheers for Peter Abell (*THES*, July 16) and John Goldthorpe (*THES*, July 23) for pointing up the unsatisfactory relationship between theory and research and the poor quality of research training in sociology at the moment. Only two weeks ago though, because, despite what he says to the contrary, both tend to imply that only quantitative research can be systematic and rigorous and produce theory with explanatory power.

If I might add a third reason for the lack of integration between theory and research in sociology, it is the institutionalization of the misleading distinction between qualitative and quantitative methods; and the tendency on the part of some to identify the latter as more scientific, while others insist that the former are more "human".

Yours sincerely,
MARTYN HAMMERSLEY,
Faculty of Education Studies,
The Open University,
Wilton Hall,
Milton Keynes.

Educational black spots

Sir, - How immodest and dangerously misleading for Mr Peter Scott to claim of British higher education that it is of "unqualified academic brilliance"! That unacceptable assertion in the penultimate paragraph of his first article on 'The Educational revolution and modern society' (*THES*, August 6) has of course the immense convenience of shunting away from higher education itself any responsibility for the suspicion which society at large has developed towards it, and which Mr Scott seeks to be "reality" (used favourably) and "simple" (used opprobriously). Let us consider them.

The reality is that, while Britain does indeed have superb academics and some excellent teaching arrangements, there are also seriously worrying black spots. All of us with eyes and ears know that, in certain institutions, the near desperate scramble to secure students has been accompanied by drastically lowered entry requirements, courses with gimmicky titles and of doubtful content, and lax degree standards.

The boom in staff recruitment in the 1960s brought academic posts to many who, in other times and with more traditional standards, would have been lucky to have been short-listed. The degree qualification itself has lost value, not simply because it is now more common, but also because it is much less than ever an indicator of possible quality.

It may be disagreeable to those concerned, but it does no violence to truth - to "reality" - to observe that there is a question mark over the quality of degrees from non-university institutions which have limited libraries, and whose staff, admirable though they may have been in educating future teachers, are not necessarily

And now a "simple" matter. Complex though the status of higher education may be in our society, why disregard the essentially simple aim of the Robbins report? Why obsessively cate it - as Mr Peter Scott does - with precisely the verbiage from the Office of Circumlocution that creates unease both within and beyond "higher education" circles? And what on earth is Mr Scott about, to provide, as a most inappropriate befuddling for the philosophy of the Robbins report, that of the late Talcott Parsons?

The simple, overriding message of the Robbins report (and I re-read it before writing this letter) concerned numbers: greater numbers of young people should in future have access to higher education. Certainly the report favoured the development of new and broader courses, but nowhere in it is support for the "novelty riot" that has damaged society's view of higher education.

Mr Scott writes - back to that penultimate paragraph - that we have "a society sunk deeper into philistinism, suspicious of new ideas, and scornful of rationality". He utterly fails to consider that the serious weaknesses in our system of higher education may encourage that philistinism, suspicion, and scorn.

Conversation on higher education with non-academic members of the general public is all too likely to reveal unease about just those trends which have long given concern to many in the academic world, though all tend to imply that only quantitative research can be systematic and rigorous and produce theory with explanatory power.

Yours faithfully,
L. S. PRESSNELL,
Professor of Economic and Social History, University of Kent.

Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning. They should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to cut or amend them if necessary.

Union view

Sophisticate but still revolutionary

From Moscow to Manchester, students are no longer revolutionaries according to Bryan Moynahan's *THES* magazine feature. Presumably distinguishes us from both revolutionary and interim in outlook and character.

NUS would seem to have led to the folk image of student in the past - in the 1950s "Soviet-front" organization, using the 1960s with our CIA-f scandal. But the last few years produced new pressures and dimensions for our internal work, which today know both the increasing influence of rational bodies on our education system and the vital role of people in providing an oasis in an ever-madder world. It's not easy now for student break through the prevalent attitudes of our elders and to our recent visit to the USSR to Part in the annual meeting of 1960s students' unions was frustrated by its tendency to bland dip and particularly for the refusal of participants to condemn the continued detention of activists from the Solidarity linked NZS, the student-union of Poland.

At the European meeting, as most of our international counterparts, the question of peace disarmament inevitably dominated. The peace movement is a ger and growing force among Euro-

peoples and the best of education are beginning to talk on campus. But NUS is looking international meetings increasing exchange ideas on other continents so that perhaps the most interesting aspects of this year's meeting was the session on the discrim still encountered by women in countries, both within education throughout society.

NUS will learn much from shared international experience are very interested in the Australian NUS carries out the campaigning work. And the exchange mutual: student unions in tries as diverse as the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe request our help improving their basic efficient organization. Only two years ago we gain valuable assistance from Scandinavian students in our argument against a loans system in Britain now we are trying to establish practical cooperation more permanently by setting up a Western Information Bureau for student organizations. In this hope to be better able to Council of Europe and EEC

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The author is national secretary of the National Union of Students.

Jane